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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Editorial.

JUNE ON THE FARM.

The beautiful month of June, leafy, flowery, with its hum of bees and music of birds, has come, or it is supposed it *will* be when these lines shall reach the thousands of readers of the FARMER. It will require, however, something of a change from the long, cold, dreary, November like weather which has prevailed almost continuously for the past few weeks, to bring many of the flowers out from their winter quarters. At this writing, May 28, there has not been a single day of warm, pleasant weather, such as makes a workman want to throw off his coat and roll up his sleeves, while much of the time during the month overcoats and mittens have been nearly acceptable as in winter. On the afternoon of the 18th the ground was white with hail and snow, which remained till melted by a cold rain. The foliage is decidedly backward on the trees. The willows, crab apples and currants have begun to look green, but the oaks, chestnuts and maples of the forests appear scarcely less naked at a distance than in winter, nor is there much feed in the pastures. It has been cold all the spring, and for two weeks past unusually wet. Corn planted in a dry, sunny spot twenty-three days ago, shows no indications of breaking ground, and the hardy peas are but just peeping through the hard crust. Farmers who had intended to plant more corn this year than usual, are beginning to doubt if there will be time to both part and hoe their crop before the busy season of haying will interfere.

June must certainly bring a rush of work this year. Three days of really warm weather will change the looks of things wonderfully. Everything now is all ready to push ahead, particularly the grass, and the farmer will need to plan and execute promptly and thoroughly, lest he work avoid confusion and disaster. It has been a good spring for doing much of the season's work, cool enough for the teams, and until the recent rains flooded the ground, the soil has been in good condition for the plough and harrow. The present muddy weather will add another to the many previous arguments in favor of thorough drainage on all cultivated land that is not naturally dry enough to work at all times. Many fields that were planted early in May will undoubtedly have to be replanted to ensure a full even crop. Neither corn nor potatoes can remain several days in standing water. Should the season remain late, many fields designed for corn would probably be more profitably devoted to a crop of Hungarian grass, though it will not be too late for corn planting for some days yet. There were good fields of corn harvested last season that were not planted till near the middle of June.

Many prefer not to plant corn till the ground is thoroughly warm, so that the seed will come up in two or six days, believing that the loss of time is more than compensated by the extra vigor of the late planted fields. The seeds of most garden vegetables not already planted should go in soon now. Beans for the main crop, beets and cabbages for winter, cucumbers and sweet corn for succession, and all the choice varieties of melons. Last year was very unfavorable for all varieties of vines, and it is not too much to hope that this season will be more favorable. Melons, in their season, ought to be plenty on every farmer's table. They require no cooking and make an ever welcome dessert, are not only better and cheaper, but more wholesome than much of the pastry which they would or might replace.

Fodder Corn.

We have heretofore urged the planting of liberal areas to fodder corn, and we still believe in fodder corn, but from some recent experiments are inclined to favor ordinary field corn instead. Corn planted very thickly is so apt to blow down and rot on the ground, that we have pretty much concluded that ordinary planting may, on the whole, be more advisable. The more thinly grown corn, is more leafy, of better color, more sweet, less watery, far more palatable to the stock, and, in case more is grown than is needed for green feeding, can be left to ripen its grain with no loss whatever, while thickly planted corn is very difficult to cure in case there is a surplus. We are aware that it requires some courage to enter the main corn field with sickle just as the ears are ready to boil, but if it shall appear, from trial, that there is no time during the life of a corn plant when it is ever worth as much to feed, it will be easy enough to cut it after one gets used to the new idea.

Farmers who laugh at the follies of women who are guided by fashion in the selection of bonnets and cloaks, are sometimes themselves controlled by fashion far more than they have learned to realize. We have been laughed at and even derided for cutting down for the cows promising fields of wheat, rye, barley and oats when coming into bloom, by farmers who would never think of weeping to see the ripened grain of those fields converted into beer or whiskey. The explanation is, one of those processes is fashionable, the other was not at that time. Farming in America, especially in New England, is getting to that point where a good deal of independent thinking is required. Old ruts and old fashions can not always be followed with safety or success. We are being severely crowded and pushed towards the wall. Our surroundings and conditions are changing so fast, and the new influences are so controlling, that the highest success in agriculture is only attainable by those who are open-eyed, wide-awake and watchful. Old fashioned methods, like old fashioned sermons, are rapidly getting out of date. Live farmers, like other live men, are seeking out the "short cuts" and leaving the old, long travelled paths to the less ambitious and the less energetic. With such a backward spring and such a pushing spell of summer weather as we are presumably entering now, we shall all need to find as many of the short cuts as possible. Even the editorials must be cut short, or they won't be read through.

DRAINAGE LENGTHENS THE SEASON.

No one will deny the truth of the assertion which makes the heading of this article, but it would seem that few, comparatively, realize the force of the statement. While driving across the country through several adjoining towns, during this cold, wet and backward spring, we were very forcibly impressed with its truth. It had been cold almost continuously, and for several weeks in May, just when farmers wanted to be pushing along their planting, the rains were very frequent and heavy. Occasionally we found fields in sandy sections where the planting could go on in all weather that was suitable for working out, but it was more common to find the land so saturated with moisture as to make planting entirely impracticable for several days after each storm. Even where the larger part of a field was dry enough to work there would often be a spot somewhere in it where the water was standing or running over it. We have known farms divided up into numerous fields by costly stone walls crossing them like the lines on a checker board, but where it was difficult to find one field whose soil presented a uniform appearance after a storm. Portions may be dry, but other portions are flooded or saturated with water. Now the time a whole field may be planted often has to be determined by the time the wettest portion is dry enough to plant. The wet portion may be only the tenth or the twentieth of the whole, but if the whole be planted at one time it must be after the undrained land has got rid of its surplus water by evaporation.

The relation is similar to that of a long, level stretch of highway with a single steep hill in some part of it. The teams travelling over that road may be able to carry heavy freights all the way except over the one hill. This is the measure of their capacity when using the road. A good deal used to be said by advocates of thorough drainage about surveys by competent engineers to learn the exact level and location for the drains; about pipes or tiles laid at intervals of thirty feet over large tracts. Sometimes these writers have had tiles to sell or professional services to offer, and in many cases their services would be desirable, but it needs no civil engineer to lay out a system of drainage where a spring bursts out at the foot of a hill in the corner of a field, nor does one need to purchase drain tile at a heavy expense for manufacturing and transportation, when he has cords and cords of small stones lying about in the way, which he is troubled to know what to do with. Just dig a ditch three or four feet deep from the springy place to some lower level outside the field, and fill it with the small stones to within twenty inches of the surface, and throw back the soil and the work is done. The water simply runs under ground instead of over it. That is about all there is to under-draining in many cases. Of course care is needed in covering the stones to keep the fine soil from falling in and filling up the drain. Straw, leaves, turf or pine boughs may be laid over the stones before hauling in the dirt. If there is much water to drain off it may be well to place the stone in the bottom of the ditch, so as to give a free run for the water, but if the quantity be small it will settle away quite fast enough through a layer of stones thrown in without regard to a clear water course. There are fields where a more elaborate system of draining would be required, as in clay lands nearly level and where stones are not abundant, but over large portions of hilly New England simple ditching and filling with the surplus stones that are lying about in the way will answer the purpose perfectly. Any farmer ought to be skilful enough to conduct such work, and if the work is once begun it will not seem a difficult matter to get the farm into condition for working the fields almost immediately after rain ceases.

THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John E. Russell, we have been favored with an advance copy of his report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for the year 1881, being the twenty-ninth of the series, and the second by the present Secretary. The volume is of uniform style with that of last year, and numbers 428 pages, not one of which do we believe contains matter that is not worthy of being printed, perused and preserved. The reports of details of exhibits and awards at agricultural fairs, which have been allowed to lumber up some of our State volumes, particularly at the West, are entirely wanting here, and even the reports of delegates from the Board, appointed to visit the several exhibitions, and which increased the size more than the value of some of our own previous volumes, have been left entirely out.

The volume contains the papers read at the country meeting of the Board held at Bridgewater in December last, with full report of the valuable part of the discussions which followed, a condensed report of which appeared in the columns of the FARMER at the time. Prof. Goessmann's valuable report on Commercial Fertilizers occupying nearly thirty pages, has also been published in these columns from advanced sheets furnished by the Secretary, as has also Dr. Nichols' paper on Nitrogen and its Relations to Agriculture, both of which were presented to the Board at its annual meeting at the State House.

The other additional papers are one by Dr. J. P. Lynde of Athol, member of the Board from Worcester Northwest Society, upon "The Sanitary Essentials of the Home and Farm," and another by James S. Grinnell of Greenfield, on "The Agriculture of Massachusetts for Forty Years." These are both of high merit, and we may be able to give abstracts of them in future numbers, for the benefit of readers outside the State, and into whose hands the report does not naturally fall.

An appendix contains a discussion on Corn Culture, by Dr. J. B. Lawes, England, and Mr. Henry Stewart of New Jersey, and the nineteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, by President Levi Stockbridge.

As a reminder of some of the good things served at the meeting at Bridgewater, and which occupy the main portion of the report, we may name the unusually interesting opening address by Dr. L. G. Lowe of Bridgewater, the illustrated lecture by Dr. Geo. A. Bowen of Woodstock, Conn., on "The Digestion and Winter Feeding of Domestic Animals;" Mr. Avery P. Slade's paper on "Fruit Growing;" Judge Davis' paper on the "Necessity of Standard Axles for Vehicles;" Prof. Stockbridge's paper on "Harvesting Corn;" Dr. Nichols' lecture on "Sugars: their Chemical Nature and History;" "The Management of Cultivated Mowing Lands," a paper read by Capt. Moore of Concord; the lecture on "Muck," by Dr. Nichols; the paper on "Growing and Feeding Forage Crops in New England," by the Editor of the FARMER; Dr. W. L. Faxon's talk on "Silos;" President Chadbourne's lecture on "The Farmer's Home of the Past and Future;" J. W. Sanborn's lecture on "Animal Nutrition," and the familiar talk on "Fruit Growing," by Capt. Moore.

The report will be ready for distribution in a few days, and parties entitled to copies will receive them through their representatives in General Court, members of the Board of Agriculture, the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and Farmers' clubs, and so long as the supply lasts, by application to the Secretary at the State House.

GARDEN NOTES FOR JUNE.

May has been extremely wet and cold; up to the present time, (the 25th) we have not had a single warm day, and the sun only shows himself about once a week. In consequence, all garden crops are at least a week, some things fully two weeks, behind the usual growth at this season, and delicate seeds such as white beans and sweet corn and squashes that were planted early in hope of an early crop, have rotted instead of germinating, and will have to be planted over again. The market is unusually bare of greens and early vegetables; asparagus makes little growth until warm nights prevail, and even spinach and other greens are very backward, as well as lettuce and radishes. It is hardly likely that the cold storms of last June will be repeated this year, but it is well enough to remember that last year we had a cold storm June 10 that killed the melons and cucumbers, and that melon seed sown as late as the 12th produced a fine crop in September.

Squash seed is best planted about June 10, but in case of bad weather, or if it is desired to grow them late to follow early cabbages or other early crops that can not be cleared away before July 20; the squash seed may be planted on rich land as late as June 25, and yield an excellent crop for winter sale, though hardly ripe enough for early marketing.

Pickling cucumber seed may be put in from June 20 to July 1. Last year those who lost their vines by the hail storm of July 4, replanted afterwards and had an excellent crop in September; but it is not safe to count on having September so hot, and free from frosts as it happened to be last year; usually frost kills the vines about September 10, and to insure a good crop of pickles before this, seed should be sown in June.

Cabbage seed for late crops is put in from June 1st to 15th. The large drumhead varieties are longer in coming to maturity than the Savoys, and consequently should be sown earlier; moreover, if the cabbages are to grow without transplanting, they may be put in a week later than if to be transplanted. They are more sure to produce a good crop with moderate manuring if not transplanted; but if the land is rich, and care used, they may be transplanted successfully in July up to the 20th. Cauliflowers need a little longer to grow than cabbages, and the seed of most sorts should be sown May 25 to 30. The plants may be set in June or before July 10.

June is the best month for transplanting celery to the field, unless it has been already done. Set the plants a foot apart in the row, and give the rows seven to eight feet so as to have plenty of room for banking. There is no use in trying to grow celery except on very rich land. The fighting of insects will be done chiefly in June this year, May has been too cold for them to show much activity, but they will probably have all the better appetite when they do appear after their long fast.

The vegetables in season for the table this month are spinach, beet greens, kale and cabbage greens, and toward the end of the month some early cabbages and beets, lettuce, radishes, asparagus and rhubarb, and later peas and strawberries. June is a very busy month for the marketers; the bulk of the valuable early crops are cleared off and preparations made for the late crops of celery, vines, peppers or cabbage which must follow them.

As warm weather comes on, the weeds will need pretty constant attention to keep them under; it is with weeds a good deal as with combing hair, the oftener it receives attention the less work and trouble. Time borrowed from weeding must be paid with heavy interest. With such tools as every good farmer now has for killing weeds, there is really no need of raising so many as used to be the fashion a few years ago; our ploughs if skillfully handled will cover the weeds, and our harrows and cultivators keep them from growing, so that there is comparatively little for the hand hoe to do except among the closely planted crops, where the scuffle hoe is used; and where this tool is kept faithfully at work the hand weeding is a light affair.

It is not too late still to sow the seeds of carrots and dandelions, the only difficulty being in getting them to germinate in hot and dry weather.

Lettuce has steadily gained favor as a constant requirement throughout the year, and sowings should be made every fortnight to keep the supply good. For growing it well in hot weather the land should be moist and rich, and the seed should be sown by machine where it is to stand without transplanting; if the rows are 15 inches apart the plants may be thinned out so as to stand about six inches apart. It is not at all likely that it will sell this year at the extremely high prices realized last year in consequence of the drought in New York, which city began to take our lettuce in August and paid as high as 50c to $1 per dozen from the field during the autumn. There is no better sort than the black seeded tennis ball.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

THE HEREFORD INTERESTS.

For some causes which are surely not apparent in the outward appearance of the two breeds, the Hereford cattle have never gained the popularity in this country that has marked the career of the Short-horn. We do not claim to be sufficiently familiar with either to decide as to the relative merits of the two animals. Although in the *long* run merit usually wins, yet popularity is not by any means a sure indication of unsurpassed excellence. The Hereford is certainly a good pattern of a beef animal, and those specimens which it has been our good fortune to examine, have pleased us much. There is a plumpness, roundness, and a soft, silky "feel" to the touch that we have rarely found in animals of any other breed. They *look* less "lumpy," and more as though their carcasses were made up of solid meat of a uniform character throughout, than that of some of the most noted Short-horns we have seen. It is claimed too, that, as a breed, they are more healthy, and capable of making more flesh from the same amount of food than their rivals.

Almost the only herds of Herefords we have seen are those of the Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell of Maine. We have seen Mr. Burleigh's cattle at their home, and are not surprised that he has made their breeding a success, nor that the Herefords are rapidly gaining in popularity at the West, where the great majority of our beef cattle are reared and fattened.

The Hereford interests are now being specially cared for by the T. L. Miller Company of Beecher, Ill., who are publishing a monthly Live Stock Journal that is an open advocate of this breed. It has now entered upon its third year, and we doubt not will receive that patronage from the cattle breeders of America, which it richly deserves. In the April number, we find the dairy department taking a more prominent position, due, as we learn, to the addition of Mr. O. S. Bliss of Vermont, to the Editorial corps. There is not a man in the United States to whom we would sooner appeal for reliable information upon any matter connected with the dairy, than to Mr. Bliss, and we congratulate the publishers of the *Breeders' Journal* on their good fortune in securing so reliable an authority to take charge of what will undoubtedly become one of the leading features of their publication. The subscribers for the present volume will receive a large, and beautiful chromo representing the eight fat animals exhibited by Mr. Miller, at the exhibitions of fat cattle held in Chicago, in 1880 and 1881. For terms, address Breeders' Live Stock Association, Beecher, Ill.

CORN CANNING IN MAINE.

There are over sixty corn canning establishments in the State of Maine, and the number of cans of corn annually put up is nearly twelve millions. The farmers are paid about three cents per can for the corn, the tin and solder costs about three cents, and the remaining four or five cents goes to the manufacturer for putting up and marketing. The cans hold about 26 ounces of corn, and farmers are able to grow from 1000 to 3000 cans per acre, the average being not far from 1500 cans, of a cash value of $45. There are several factories in Medway and Franklin, Mass., and others further south, but Maine puts up about one-third the corn canned in this country. The Medway canners are showing true business enterprise by extending their operations to other vegetables, so as to give employment through a greater portion of the year.

Mr. J. W. Richardson, a practical farmer of Franklin, has been for some years experimenting in putting up various products from his own grounds, and has been so successful that he has taken a partner, and the firm now invite farmers in the vicinity to grow tomatoes, sweet corn, squashes, apples, asparagus, peas, beans, and all the small fruits for canning. They have also put in an extensive evaporating apparatus, and have used up the surplus apples for their neighbors at prices far above their food value for cattle or swine, and are thus providing a good home market. What New England wants is an enterprising farmer in every town who has the courage and business ability to come out as a manufacturer as well as a farmer. Mr. Richardson is doing far more farming now than when he confined his attention exclusively to the production of crops. If our young men who are leaving the farm for some kind of employment more to their taste than merely driving oxen, would learn the business of putting up fruit and vegetables for market by some of the improved processes, they would not only find ample scope for their enterprise but would stand a chance of securing a comfortable home of their own much sooner than in any city pursuits they would be likely to follow. We need more manufacturing right among the country farms instead of sending it all to the large towns and villages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKING AND CLEANING, is the title of a little manual for housekeepers, by Ellen H. Richards, Instructor in Chemistry in the Women's Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which all housekeepers will find useful and instructive. M. Jourdain was surprised to find that he had been talking prose all his life without even knowing it, and in like manner perhaps many cooks and housemaids will be astonished to learn that in making a loaf of bread or scouring the cellar stairs they have been performing experiments in science, though their unconscious science, like M. Jourdain's unconscious prose, is not always the best of its kind, and, like it, would be much improved by a little knowledge of elementary principles. It is this elementary knowledge with regard to some of the most common and important processes of cooking and cleaning, which this little book aims to supply. Culinary practices are largely the result of experiment, crystallized by tradition, and handed down from mother to daughter, and from the daughters passed on to the Irish girls, who improve on them at their own sweet wills, with equal disregard of chemistry and cookery, till the result is fearful to contemplate. How much of the chemistry of cooking can be imparted to Biddy is an open question, as it is also how far she can be trusted with oxalic acid and similar poisons for use in cleaning, but it can do no harm for the lady of the house to have some knowledge of these things, which will lessen her own labors and those of her servants under her intelligent direction. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

The Bulletin of the United States Entomological Commission, dealing with Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees, and compiled by Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., contains a careful and exceedingly well arranged summary of what is known up to this time of the habits and appearance of such insects as are injurious to the more useful kinds of trees. The amount of damage done by these insect pests would hardly be believed, but it is only exceeded by the damage done to our forests by the great fires which are so rapidly thinning out the woodlands which the lumberman has spared or has not yet reached. Now that public attention is so strongly turned to the necessity of adopting some means to prevent the destruction of our forests, and the taste for shade and ornamental trees in private and public grounds is becoming more general, it is well to look even to the most minute of our insect enemies, to find out all that we can about their habits and appearance, to the end that their ravages may be in some degree diminished, if not stopped altogether. But if the amount of injury done by these minute destroyers can hardly be imagined, still less would any one who had not looked into the subject imagine how great a number of injurious insects is known; for instance, Mr. Packard enumerates 214 different ones which prey upon the oaks; 43 upon the elms; 37 upon the maples; and 102 upon the pines, an unpleasant catalogue of creeping, crawling and flying "bugs," contesting with man for the right to existence, and always coming off victorious through force of numbers.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY REGISTER for 1881-82 is at hand, containing a vast amount of information about this young giant among the Universities, including the catalogues of Trustees, Faculty and Students, the requisites for admission, the courses of study, the entrance examination papers of last year, and in short nearly everything that an intending student would wish to know of the institution and its methods. The courses in the practical branches of education, Agriculture, Engineering, Architecture, Physics, Chemistry, and the like, are very comprehensive and well arranged, especially those in Agriculture, which are two, one extending over four years, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, the other covering but three years and not crowned with a degree. In both of these courses instruction is given by lectures and recitations, by practice in the botanical, chemical and veterinary laboratories, and by actual performance of farm operations in the field and in the barn. The requirements of admission to the agricultural courses are not excessive, and are such as to be easily attained in the public schools; tuition moreover is free to students pursuing either the three years or the four years course to its completion. Tuition in any of the departments of the University is free to students who belong to the State of New York, an example which we hope to see followed at some time by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for the current quarter contains several articles of more than ordinary interest to the general reader, among them a very able and convincing paper on The Pretended Injurious Effects of Consanguineous Alliances, or in-and-in breeding, in the form of a review of a paper recently published in the Bulletin of the French Society of Acclimation by M. V. La Pierre de Roo, an eminent French physician; as the title of the article shows, M. de Roo is not a believer in the alleged beneficial effects of cross-breeding, but, on the contrary, is an advocate of the closest in-breeding, which he maintains to be the method of Nature herself. We have never seen the subject of consanguineous breeding so fully discussed in any single magazine article, and would recommend all breeders of domestic animals to read this paper and give it careful attention. The opening paper of the number is of interest chiefly to manufacturers, and describes the history of the different processes for shearing cloths, adopted up to the present day. The other articles, including the Editorial department, all deal with the question of the tariff, from a high protective standpoint, and although we can not, personally, sympathize with the writers, we can at least acknowledge that their views are logically and forcibly stated, and present in a very able manner the arguments of the extreme protectionists. The *Bulletin* is edited by John L. Hayes, LL. D., and is published by the Association at No. 45 Milk street, Boston.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

SHEEP FARMING.

I have a tract of land that is partly high and dry, but a portion is low and swampy. Would such land be suitable for a sheep pasture, or would there be danger of foot rot on account of the low, wet land? Will very close nibbling by sheep injure a pasture permanently, so that it would be slow to recover in after years? If sheep would do well on my land which would pay best, sheep husbandry or selling hay?

J. H. S.

Cambridge, Mass., May, 1882.

REMARKS.—If the pasture were not over-stocked, sheep would not be likely to remain long enough at a time in the swampy portions, to unduly soften or injure their feet. Short, sweet feed is always preferred by sheep, and they will usually feed on high land in preference to that which is low and swampy. To prevent too close nibbling it would be well to feed a little grain every day in troughs placed in the pasture. By a judicious course of pasturing with sheep, feeding them some grain, a pasture ought to improve from year to year. It is of no use to expect sheep to improve any land by feeding it constantly without carrying something on to replace the wool, mutton and lambs sold off. It does not injure a pasture sod to be fed down reasonably short a portion of the time each year. Close feeding has a tendency to make the grass spread and thicken in the sod, something as a hedge is made more dense by pruning and shearing, but there is a limit beyond which feeding would be an injury. In very dry weather, when feed has ceased to grow, a flock of hungry sheep may be so nearly starved that they will gnaw pasture grass down into the very roots. Such feeding is decidedly injurious.

To the last question, we should, upon general principles, say that sheep husbandry, or animal husbandry of any kind will pay better than selling hay. Selling hay off from a farm is too much like selling the raw material when the finished product would bring more dollars. Selling hay, as it is usually practised, is but one step from selling the land itself. If one is too lazy, or too ignorant to work his farm intelligently, it would perhaps be better for him to sell his land, but otherwise the more capital and labor there can be expended upon it, the larger will be the percentage of income from the original investment. With the more general introduction of wire fencing for keeping dogs and sheep apart, sheep ought to pay a fair return for their feed and the care required in tending them, even in eastern Massachusetts. One farmer of our acquaintance, recently told us that his sheep paid him better than any other stock he could keep.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

THE USE OF MUCK IN MAINE.

Muck has been used to a considerable extent by farmers in Maine, some of whom do not regard it in the same light as Dr. J. R. Nichols does. The Doctor says: "Now, muck is not a manure, whether it comes from a peat meadow, or from the silicious deposits in the bed of a dried-up frog-pond. It is not manure, and moreover, it cannot be made into plant food by any expense of time or labor which the farmer can afford to apply to it."

This declaration does not coincide with the experience of some farmers who have used muck freely for several years. Mr. Frank Butterfield of East Wilton, Me., about twelve years ago, undertook to renovate an old farm which cut about fifteen tons of hay on thirty acres of tillage. He bought a piece of meadow land, upon which was an extensive deposit of muck, and had a large quantity of this muck thrown out into large heaps, where it was allowed to stand and dry till the following year, when it was hauled to his farm and used in the barn-yard for composting with his barn manures, or for hogs to work over. He has used an amount of muck fully equal to the bulk of his barn manure, every year, and sometimes more than that. As a result, his farm began to increase in productiveness, and now he cuts about sixty tons of hay, or four times as much as he did before he commenced using the muck. He thinks muck has been an important agency in bringing about this result.

What a Winthrop Farmer thinks of Muck.

Mr. Rutilus Alden of Winthrop, has used muck extensively for several years, and thinks it has been a great benefit to his farm. The production of hay has increased to such an extent that his two barns would not hold it, and he has built one of the largest barns in Kennebec county, in order to have room for his hay. He has the muck dug some time before he hauls it, so that it may become partly dry, and then hauls it in winter. He uses it freely in his barn-yard to retain the strength of the manure, and puts considerable quantities in his hog yard. He thinks that, by keeping plenty of hogs, and using muck for them to work over, he can make any quantity of manure that he wants. He has a cellar under his new barn, where the manure from the farm stock is thrown, and where he will throw in muck and keep his pigs there, allowing them to work over this compost. He has seventeen pigs which he purposes to winter, and he expects to be able to change considerable muck into a form which will produce the same effect as manure, and furnish food for plants. He does not believe the use of muck is a delusion.

Muck Rich in Nitrogen.

Prof. S. W. Johnson, while chemist of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, made accurate analyses of thirty-three samples of muck and peat from different parts of the State. The amount of nitrogen contained in the dry muck or peat was found to vary from one-half per cent, in the poorest, to over three per cent in the best. The average was about one and a half per cent of nitrogen; in stable manure there is usually only half of one per cent, or only as much as the poorest specimen of muck contained. In mineral elements, the muck is deficient. That muck contains so large a per cent of nitrogen, the most costly of fertilizers, certainly indicates that the plant food contained in muck must be of considerable value, provdied it can be made available. The nitrogen is not in a very soluble form, and, according to Dr. Nichols's view, it will cost more to render it available than it is worth. This nitrogen, however, is in no more insoluble a form than the nitrogen of the soil is, and, by proper manipulation before being applied to the soil, can, in part at least, be made soluble and available for plant use.

Composting muck with wood ashes, lime or barn manure, and allowing the mass to ferment, renders a portion of the nitrogen soluble for the use of plants. Where a good kind of muck, such as contains two or three per cent of nitrogen, can be obtained, there is little doubt that it pays to use it, at least that is the opinion of shrewd practical farmers, who do not usually waste their efforts in what brings no profit in return.

Using muck in pig pens, for absorbing the liquid manure, is a good way to render some of its elements soluble for plant use. By the constant stirring to which it is subjected by the action of the pigs, and the slow fermentation which goes on, an excellent compost is made. Joseph Harris, in his "Talks on Manures," says: "A bed of swamp muck, easily accessible, and containing three per cent of nitrogen, would be a mine of wealth to any farmer. One ton of such muck would contain more nitrogen than seven tons of straw." Mr. Harris adds: "The weak point in my pig breeding is the want of sufficient straw. Pigs use up more bedding than any other animals. I have over 200 pigs, and could use a ton of dry muck to each pig, every winter, to great advantage. The pens would be drier, the pigs healthier, and the manure richer."

Muck for Sandy Soils.

One of the most important uses of muck is an amendment to the soil. For sandy soils it is especially valuable. There are thousands of acres of light, sandy land which, in its present condition, is of little value. The rains run through to the subsoil, and in a few days after a heavy rain the soil begins to feel the want of moisture. If rains occur every few days through the season, fair crops will be obtained, but droughts which would have only very slight effect on a good, loamy soil, would be sufficient to dry up the vegetation on these sandy soils. If heavy dressings of manure are applied, the strength is soon washed into the subsoil as the manure burns out in the soil and the volatile portions escape into the air. However heavy the dressing applied, it is all gone by the following year, and a repetition of the dressing is requisite. Muck added to such soils produces a decided improvement. Muck will contain from fifty to one hundred per cent of its weight of water without dripping, and it parts with its water slowly. By applying a heavy dressing of muck to sandy land, the soil is enabled to retain sufficient water to furnish what is needed for the growing crop. The presence of the muck also enables the soil to retain the manure instead of allowing it to be washed into the subsoil or to be burned up. The application of a heavy dressing of muck to light, sandy land will often double the yield of grass.

Mr. A. H. Pratt of North Turner, Maine, had a half acre of sandy land located near the Androscoggin river. This land was very sandy, and three times he had attempted to secure a good "catch" of grass, but had failed. The grass would not grow. Finally he tried muck, applying it two or three inches deep all over it. The field was then ploughed and seeded to grass. The result was a good "catch" of grass, and during the past three years he has cut a heavy crop of grass, yielding at the rate of two to three tons per acre, while before the application of the muck the land failed to produce anything. There is considerable land similar to that, scattered over the State of Maine, which, by the free use of muck, might be rendered productive. Much of what is called "pine land" would be greatly improved by the liberal use of muck. Much of the old land which has been cultivated until nearly all the organic matter has been used up, would be benefited by having a new supply in the form of muck.

Muck for Orchards.

Muck is also used in Maine to some extent, for top-dressing orchards and mulching about apple trees, and good results are obtained. It helps to retain moisture in the soil, and the trees suffer less from drought, besides receiving considerable nourishment from the decay of the muck. There are large and numerous deposits of muck in this State, and nearly every farm has muck at no very great distance. By its free use as an absorbent for composting for mulching, and as an amendment to aid soil great benefit can be derived from it.

Auburn, Me., 1882. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

For the New England Farmer.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

In a great measure the success of the farmer depends upon the implements that he makes use of. The boasted advance in agriculture has been effected as much by the great improvement in those aids to tillage whose use is enjoyed, as by the advance in mere purely scientific knowledge. And while there has been a great improvement on the farming utensils used in earlier times, they have been very much added to in number and importance. While the introduction at first was looked upon as an innovation upon the rights and privileges of those in use and which was slow in becoming general, there is now a readiness to adopt the new that sometimes almost leads to imposition. In consequence of this change, it now requires a large amount of capital to equip a farm, even in a passable manner, in comparison with what was required a century ago, and that too, with even average farms, for upon the extensive Western farms, the cost of equipment alone would nearly or quite ruin the average farmer of New England.

With this increase of capital invested in farm implements, in many of which the necessary wear under the best conditions is severe, it would seem to suggest to farmers the necessity of exercising all the care practicable of such as are capable of a good degree of preservation with such care. The use of the old wooden mould-board plough, rude manure fork, hoe, etc., which at best were clumsy and were never polished, would not suggest such a degree of care as would be felt to be necessary to retain the smooth and polished surface that the same tools of the present day possess, and therefore exposure was not looked upon as so very objectionable. It is well known that all bearing surfaces require an increase of power according as the friction is greater, and the same principle applies even to the hand hoe; if the hoe is perfectly smooth and well polished, its use is vastly easier than if the surface is corroded with rust. This being so with a perfectly simple machine, how very much it must be increased when there is a combination of parts all acting upon each other. How great the effect is in hastening the destruction thereof it is difficult to determine, but that it has this effect is readily seen, and yet, with the fact before them there are farmers who act upon the principle, that all things are indestructible. It is not a difficult matter to provide shelter for all the tools and implements employed upon the farm, if properly placed. The rule should be, "a place for everything and everything in its place" and not like the boy, who, on having the maxim suggested to him, remarked that "he did have a place for everything, and a great many places for everything." There is where the trouble lies; a thing is placed first here and then there, and next somewhere else, and if wanted can hardly be found; while if a room is devoted to farm tools and they are properly arranged, when wanted for use they can quickly be obtained, and much less room is required where so arranged, than if left lying about loosely.

But the trouble is not always in not having ample room for storage, for it is no uncommon thing to see machines of farmers having an abundance of shelter that is unoccupied, lying out or perhaps standing in the field where last used. Such farmers may belong to that class who believe that all trades must live and so act accordingly, for there can be nothing more destructive to the parts of a machine than exposure to rain, snow, dews, sunshine, and all the climatic conditions that exposure subjects it too. And there is no exemption of parts or material of construction. It takes but a short time for wooden joints subjected to alternate moisture and drying to commence decay, and then breakage comes suddenly. And so too of iron parts, the destructive tendency of rusting is much more rapid than would at first be supposed. With such a view of the case there should be a proper care exercised so as to avoid all resulting consequences.

Farmers have little cause to complain for want of reasonable success if they fail to do those things that are necessary to success. It would look very strange if an individual should attempt to fill a barrel at the bung while the liquid was escaping at the spigot, and yet that is in reality the position occupied by those farmers, who, while gathering their crops year after year, are obliged to make continual expenditures for implements destroyed from exposure, and those farmers are usually the ones that complain of want of success, and believe in the general decline of agriculture in general, and New England agriculture in particular.

Columbia, Conn. W. H. YEOMANS.

For the New England Farmer.

THOUGHTS FOR THE YOUNG.

I propose to say a few words to the young men of New England. I know some of this class will either not read my article at all, or will read it in such a careless manner that it will give them no new thoughts, and be of no consequence to them; but I am well enough acquainted with New England young men to know that a great many of them are young men possessing good minds, and excellent religious and moral character, who are ever on the watch for anything which will advance them morally and intellectually, or secure to them the rich blessings of health and longevity. No young man need fear hard work in the ordinary sense in which that term is used. A man can work hard and no disadvantage to health result from it, but on the contrary, good health and profit are the result of hard work. I do not confine my thoughts to manual labor only, when I am speaking of hard work. No man attains to excellency in any calling without persistent hard work, let that work be mental or manual labor. Our extensive country, so alive with diversified industries, can not fail to offer to industrious young men, the highest inducements to hard work, with a moral certainty that their reasonable expectations will be met and realized. I will suppose, my young friend, that nature has made you smart enough to comprehend all I have suggested above, and your prospects are very fair for living a useful, industrious life, and at last leaving your mark in the world; and it is a very good mark for a man to leave, that the world is some better that the man has lived in it. This reflection is all the more impressed on the mind, when we reflect how many of both sexes would make the world a trifle better by leaving it. I have found it a pretty good world, and do not mean to be censorious with my fellow mortals; but if my young friend has entered upon a successful career in life, let his calling be what it may, one thing can not be too constantly or persistently impressed on his mind, that good health is of indispensable value, and any man's prospects, however bright, must be eclipsed without it.

If the young man is a valuable acquisition to the community, said community can not afford to do without him. The young man, then, has more than common selfish motives to follow that course of life which will give him the most vigorous health, and the greatest longevity. I need remind no sensible, reflecting young man, that correct habits usually lay the foundation of good health. Keeping proper hours with perseverance, abstaining from alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, are a large share of what is termed correct habits. Abstaining from profane and vulgar language is an unequivocal test of a sensible man. Young man, would you do honor to your life by living to a vigorous old age, in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired in your mental powers, even to four score years? You can do it, if you have inherited a sound constitution, by observing such hygienic rules as your own good sense will prompt. The man who has lived long with vigorous power mentally and corporeally unimpaired, gives the amplest proof of an excellent well ordered life.

Vershire, Vt., 1882. J. G. GOODHUE.

Selections.

EATING FOR WORK.

The importance of this matter is far too little appreciated or understood by the great majority of farmers. Many who carefully consider what kinds and quantities of food, of oats, corn, ground and cut feed, hay or grass, will enable them to get the most good work out of their horses and oxen, the richest milk, or largest amount of it, from their cows—also the best times of feeding—sadly neglect to use similar thought and care respecting themselves and their workmen.

Strength comes *only* from suitable nutritious food, well digested. A man, whether employer or employed, will have far more working power if

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

Boston has opened her public baths, and the street urchins, case-hardened against cold, have begun to disport themselves in the chilly waters of the harbor—a colder operation even than washing sheep in a Vermont brook.

The importations of potatoes, beans and cabbages from Europe into the United States during the first three months of the present year amounted in value to a million and half of dollars, a fact which somehow seems to grow stranger and stranger the more we consider it, as if somehow the time were out of joint.

The Western distillers are in trouble; corn is so high that they cannot get back the cost on whiskey exported, and the home market is greatly overstocked, so they are having a consultation together at Chicago, to decide whether they had not better take the advice of the temperance reformers, and curtail production.

The late Hon. Simon Brown, while editor of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, kept for more than twenty years a record of the date in each year at which his apple trees in Concord were in full bloom. The average date was May 20th. A visit to Concord on Tuesday of the present week, showed that, although some blossoms had appeared, the trees would not be in their full beauty before Saturday or Sunday; that is, that the season is about two weeks later than the average.

The Pilgrim Society held its annual meeting at Plymouth on Monday, at which it was voted that although as a matter of mere historical fact, the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock on the 11th of December 1620, and as a matter of merely astronomical correctness, the 21st in the new style corresponds to the 11th in the old, still in view of the fact that the 22d of December has been observed as the anniversary, it is best that the error should be perpetuated, and the 22d be made the official day, so to speak. One is irresistibly reminded by this, of the ingenious manner in which the priest settled the dispute as to whether St. Patrick was born on the 8th or the 9th of March, by "combining the two of them," and fixing the 17th as the date, as it has ever since remained.

THE GENERAL COURT.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued on Saturday last at noon. At the beginning of the winter, it appeared that there would be no necessity for an extended session this year, the General Statutes of the Commonwealth having just been thoroughly revised, and there being apparently no subject of general legislation which imperatively demanded consideration. But contrary to general expectation the session, which has lasted 143 days, has been considerably longer than the average, and the date of prorogation is later than in any year since 1874. During the session 274 acts and 61 resolves have received the Executive signature; one bill, that to regulate the practice of dentistry, has been returned by the Governor without his approval; the State has been re-districted; a resolve for the removal by address of Joseph M. Day from the office of Judge of Probate for Barnstable County has been passed, and he has been accordingly removed; and an attempt to increase the pay of the members from $500 to $650, successful in the House of Representatives, has been defeated by the Senate.

While much of the legislation of the session has been special in its character, there has been considerable of general interest.

In Railroad Matters,

acts have been passed, for the exchange of the State's shares in the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, for bonds of that corporation, to run twenty years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, at the rate of $160 in the face value of the bonds for each $100 in the par value of the stock. The State's shares in the N. Y. & N. E. Railroad Company are to be exchanged for second mortgage bonds to run twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent, on the basis of $50 in the face value of the bonds for $100 in the par value of the stock. The Old Colony Railroad Company is authorized to unite with the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford Railroad Company, in one corporation, and to increase its capital to $12,000,000; it is also authorized to take land in Braintree and in South Boston. The Eastern Railroad is empowered to issue $5,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock. The Commonwealth will expend $250,000 in double-tracking the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad. All cars of all passenger trains must hereafter be supplied with an axe, a sledge hammer, a crow bar, a handsaw, and a pail, all of which shall be kept, in good condition, in some convenient place and manner approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. Railroad companies are precluded from giving unreasonable preference in rates of freight to one shipper to the disadvantage of others. Appeals are authorized from the County Commissioners in cases of dispute as to the crossings of highways and railroads. The general railroad law has been so amended that hereafter any corporation intending to build a railroad must satisfy the Railroad Commissioners of its public necessity, and the distance from the State House, within which a branch road may be built, is reduced from eight miles to three miles.

Among the defeated railroad legislation was the project for the construction of an elevated railroad in the city of Boston, and the claim of Walter Shanley for further compensation for services rendered in the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel.

Savings Banks and Insurance.

A new savings bank has been chartered at Warren. The names of members of boards of investment of savings institutions are to be advertised semi-annually in some newspaper in their own county. The books and papers of all insolvent savings banks are to be lodged with the Savings Bank Commissioners within one year after the date of the final settlement. The class of securities in which savings banks may invest their funds is materially widened, but no institution of this class will be allowed to invest in the stock of any one bank more than three per cent of the amount of its deposits at the time of the purchase of such securities. A bill to double the rate of taxation on foreign insurance companies doing business in this commonwealth was defeated.

The Liquor Traffic.

As usual, the liquor business has been a fruitful subject of discussion, but the results have been meagre in comparison to the amount of time and talk consumed. Licenses cannot hereafter be granted to sell liquor on premises within 400 feet of any public school house on the same street, and all licensed liquor shops must remain closed from twelve o'clock at night until five in the morning. A measure providing for limiting the number of licenses to be granted, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, also one for increasing the price of licenses, were defeated, and a stringent prohibitory law came very near being enacted in the House of Representatives, failing by a tie vote and the refusal of the Speaker to vote either way.

Taxation.

The tax levy fixed upon for the year is $2,000,000, an amount of $500,000 in excess of that assessed and collected last year and the year before, to meet the current expenses of the Commonwealth; this increase is made because of the reduction of the tax on the deposits in savings banks and institutions for savings from three-fourths of one per cent, to one-half of one per cent. A bill to abolish the poll-tax was defeated.

Public Health.

Any city or town accepting a general law on the subject, may take land within its limits for the establishment of a public park, and may run in debt to pay for it. Any city or town may, for the purpose of devoting a portion of its territory to the preservation, reproduction and culture of forest trees for the sake of the wood and timber thereon, or for the preservation of its water supply, take or purchase any land within its limits, may receive donations of money or land for the said purposes, and may make a public domain of the land so donated, the titles thereof to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the town or city in which such land is situated. The city of Boston is forbidden to discharge any part of its sewage into Dorchester bay. A bill to establish a metropolitan health district in the city of Boston was defeated.

Other Matters.

At the Massachusetts Agricultural College there is to be established an agricultural experiment station for the purposes of investigating the diseases of domestic animals, of plants and of trees; the history and habits of insects destructive to vegetation, and the means of their abatement; the manufacture and composition of both foreign and domestic fertilizers, to determine their several values and their adaptability to different crops and soils; the values of forage, grain and root crops as food for farm animals; the comparative worth of green and dry crops; and the adulteration of any article of food intended for the use of men and animals. Carelessness which results in setting fire to growing or standing wood is to be punished by fine or imprisonment. Women may hereafter be admitted to practise law in this Commonwealth on the same terms and conditions as men. The old school-district system is finally abolished. Hereafter when Christmas comes on a Sunday, the next day is to be a legal holiday. The use of "stickers" at elections is discouraged by providing that hereafter if they do not stick they shall not be counted. One regiment of the volunteer militia of the State is to be instructed in the heavy artillery drill, as recommended by the Governor.

Defeated Measures.

Among the measures which failed to pass, were several which aroused a good deal of debate, and consumed a good deal of time, some of them in "threshing old straw" which had been very thoroughly threshed by previous Legislatures, such, for instance, as the granting of suffrage to women; the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law; and the resolve in favor of biennial elections. Other rejected measures were those to establish a board of metropolitan police for the city of Boston, to authorize the creation by the Governor of a special State police force, to divide the city of Boston into aldermanic districts, to abolish the Executive Council, and to give to the Probate Courts jurisdiction of causes of divorce, nullity of marriage, alimony, separate support of wife and custody and maintenance of minor children.

THE JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

On Sunday morning last four of the survivors of the crew of the Jeannette arrived at New York, on board of the steamer Celtic of the White Star line. They were Lieut. John W. Danenhower, Dr. Newton Newcomb, the naturalist of the expedition, Ton Sing, the Chinese steward, and Jack Cole the boatswain. The last named is crazy from the effects of his long sufferings in the ice and snow, and being at times violent, is kept in some restraint, his arms being pinioned to prevent his doing mischief, and his actions being constantly watched by Lieut. Danenhower or Dr. Newcomb. He was met by his son and his brother as soon as the Celtic reached port, and at once recognized them both, greeting them affectionately. He will be at once sent to an asylum where it is hoped and believed that he will recover his reason under proper treatment, although during the voyage, his mental condition has grown worse rather than better, life on board ship recalling to his mind the terrible scenes through which he has passed.

Lieut. Danenhower said, in answer to inquiries concerning his voyage, that he was not as yet prepared to talk. "There will be a thorough, searching examination," said he, "and then people can see how this matter stands. So far as suffering is concerned, we did suffer, and suffered terribly. See my eyes. Some day I shall lose the sight of both. I hope not. One (the left one) is almost entirely blind, but the other appears to be at present all right." In answer to a question propounded as to his views on Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Danenhower earnestly said: "Please say this for me: that I never used the language in the sense ascribed to me, derogatory to Melville; say that I consider him a brave man and an honorable gentleman who suffered with us. The attack on him was unjust and cowardly, particularly in his absence. Melville did all in his power, and did that well. I regret exceedingly that anything touching his fair name should have been said, for it was undeserved. It was unjust both to him and to me. Wait till the examination come; wait till Melville comes home and has a chance to speak for himself."

Dr. Newton Newcomb, who accompied the Jeannette expedition as a naturalist, was very indignant over the treatment of Melville, and termed it cowardly, mean, and deserving of the highest censure. "Why," said the doctor, "I was so incensed when I read of these base charges against Melville that I was on the point of writing a letter to the press of New York on the subject, but, after reflection, concluded to wait. What is charged against Melville is as untrue as it is cowardly. Why could not his accusers wait until he reached home and had a chance to defend himself. But to stab him in the back is a most cowardly piece of business. "If I thought," continued the doctor, "that I could find one of the poor fellows who were lost, I would turn this minute and go back to all that hardship and privation cheerfully—yes, gladly—in order to save them. This life has no fascination for me. I simply go as a matter of business, and if I am called upon to go again tomorrow, I am ready and willing to go."

Lieutenant Danenhower said of the lost members of the Jeannette crew, that possibly an oar or a small portion of their boat might be found, but that would be all.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings in Congress during the week have been of little interest. The House of Representatives has been at a deadlock on the South Carolina contested election case, which was finally broken on Monday by the ruling of the speaker that dilatory motions as against a proposition to change the rules of the House are not in order, and the house proceeded to discuss the merits of the case itself. The previous question was to be called on Wednesday. The proceedings during the entire continuance of the deadlock, were of interest only in so far as they were turbulent and noisy, and discreditable to the House and to the Nation.

In the Senate the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture has been favorably reported, with amendments considerably altering the measure in matters of detail, but making no great change in its essential features. A new bankrupt act, substantially the same as what is known as the Lowell bill, has been introduced by Senator Hoar, and ordered to be printed. The bill appropriating $16,000,000 to cover the deficiency in pension appropriations has been passed, and also the bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monitor, who participated in the destruction of the rebel iron-clad Merrimac. The Japanese indemnity fund bill, and the Creek orphan fund bill have been daily discussed, but without final action having been taken on either measure.

YOUNG men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Harper & Bros., New York, through A. Williams & Co.

THOMAS CARLYLE. By James Anthony Froude, M. A.

This biography of Carlyle covers only the first forty years of his life, and closes with the year 1835. Mr. Froude says in his preface that it was Carlyle's original desire that no life of him should be written, but that knowing that it was impossible for him to avoid falling into the hands of the biographers, he had himself put into Mr. Froude's hands the materials for making the inevitable biography as correct as possible. Mr. Froude further says that if he had studied his own comfort or the pleasure of his readers, he should have passed over in silence some of the prickly aspects of Carlyle's character, but bearing in mind Carlyle's own principles as expressed in his review of Lockhart's Life of Scott, he has endeavored to paint his subject as he was, "with his angularities, his sharp speeches, his special peculiarities, meritorious or unmeritorious, precisely as they had actually been." It is only fair to say that he has done it, and the result is a very unpleasant portrait. The most fervent admirer of Carlyle's genius, must be forced to recognize him as an embodiment of sour ill-temper and selfish egotism, bitterly malignant toward his enemies and rude and contemptuous in his treatment of his friends. Mr. Froude calls him "a teacher and a prophet in the Jewish sense of the word;" perhaps he was, but the Jewish dispensation has been succeeded by the Christian, these almost two thousand years, and the world is much the better for it. Our prophets to-day are those who seek to turn men toward God by the law of love, not to drive them with threatening words or blows; it is love and sympathy for the weak and the bad that is going to reform the world, not contemptuous self-righteousness.

VICTOR HUGO AND HIS TIMES. By Alfred Barbou; Translated by Ellen E. Frewer.

This is a very handsome and fascinating volume, beautifully printed, liberally and well illustrated, charmingly written and well translated, and still not altogether satisfactory. Perhaps it is unavoidable that an author writing during the lifetime of his subject, the biography of a man so accustomed to adulation, and so greedy of it, as Victor Hugo, should show himself more of a flatterer than a critic, and so in many places in this memoir the flattery is laid on a little too thickly, and the criticism is generally of the thinnest. The story of Victor Hugo's literary and political career is well told; his steadfastness in the defence of popular liberty through the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, the Franco Prussian war, the terrible days of the Commune, his life in his exile at Jersey, and his present residence in Paris are all excellently portrayed, as well as the great literary successes of his life, the chapter devoted to the first production of *Hernani* especially being one of the most entertaining in the volume. The illustrations in the volume are very numerous, some of them drawn by M. Hugo himself, and add greatly to the pleasure of the reader.

PLAIN SPEAKING. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

This is a collection of short essays upon various subjects connected with social life and the minor morals, written in an earnest, straight forward way, and containing some rather hard things, which we can all apply to our neighbors, if we do not choose to apply them to ourselves. But throughout there is no appearance of satire or sneering, and still less of any exhibition of a pharisaical spirit, but instead a calm kindliness and judicious good temper, which, while we wince a little under the bitter truth, prevents any feeling of anger against the author, whose earnest Christianity is apparent in every page.

The latest volume of Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare's plays, is *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, a comedy now seldom seen upon the stage, but always interesting to the Shakespearian student as being one of the earliest of the great poet's productions, and introducing characters which were the germs of some of his greatest creations in his later plays. The volume is marked by the same conscientious carefulness in editing that has distinguished the previous volumes of the series, which, as a whole, and within its own limitations, can not be too highly praised.

NINEVEH.—This once splendid and populous city, the first notice of which is found in Genesis, 2218 years B. C., is not mentioned again until the time of the book of Jonah, the eighth century B. C. But for Purifying the Blood, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Languor or Loss of Appetite, Swayne's Pills are unequalled, as thousands who have used them can testify. And they are equally good for Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Fevers and other irregularities of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

According to the Signal Service weather review for April, which is just going through the press, the weather for that month was "particularly favorable for agricultural pursuits in almost every section of the country, and trustworthy reports indicate that the crops of cereals will be above the average, and in the southern sections of the country, where there is an unusually large acreage of wheat, an early and abundant crop is anticipated. The April rains on the Pacific coast placed the crop in that region out of danger, and in the southern sections of California the pasturage is reported to be excellent. In the Northwestern States and in sections of Tennesse, and Kentucky the peach, cherry and pear crops were injured by April frosts, while in the eastern section of the country the fruit crop is well advanced, and promises to compare favorably with the average yield." The chief signal officer has recently begun a system of daily telegraphic reports for the benefit of those interested in cotton, and a table accompanies the review giving the monthly mean of maximum and minimum temperature and the average rainfall for the month in the various cotton districts throughout the South. He says a general interpretation of the reports for the month will show that the weather has been favorable. The observer at Chattanooga reports that cotton planting is proceeding rapidly, and that the acreage is forty per cent. greater than in 1881.

A MASSACHUSETTS TORNADO.

A severe cyclone passed over Franklin County, Mass. on Sunday evening last, doing considerable damage, especially in the towns of Ashfield, Greenfield, Conway and Shelburn. The course of the cyclone reaches a distance of sixteen miles, so far as can be followed, over hills and through dales, and varied from an eighth to a quarter of a mile in width. There were several narrow escapes. The air was filled with flying missiles. Roofs of barns were blown a distance of forty rods; huge trees uprooted went crashing down the mountain side; shade trees standing in yards were torn up and swept with terrible force against the outbuildings and houses, causing heavy damage. One man was twice knocked down while passing from his barn to his house, narrowly escaping with his life. Another man standing in his house watching the storm was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock, while the door leading to the cellar was rent from its hinges and sent crashing into the cellar below. Women and children sought refuge in cellars, and for a while terror held sway throughout the mountain towns.

In Ashfield the damage done was largely to fruit orchards, sugar orchards and woodlands, and several valuable barns were unroofed or in some cases totally wrecked. Two barns were blown down in Conway, and several in Greenfield, where the force of the tornado was so great as to throw down several grave stones in the cemetery. There were fortunately no fatal casualties, but several people were badly injured. The pecuniary loss can not yet be fully estimated, but it is said that it will amount to at least $40,000 to $50,000.

ASPARAGUS.—The present week sees Boston market entirely supplied with asparagus from the immediate vicinity of the city, and the contrast in appearance between the supplies now on the stalls of the dealers and the Southern and Connecticut "grass" shown two or three weeks ago is particularly striking. There is no other market in the country or in the world, that can show such specimens of this delicious vegetable as can be found in Faneuil Hall market in this city. We picked up a bunch this morning, from the farm of Capt. John B. Moore of Concord, which contained just twelve stalks and weighed 28¾ ounces. It was of a variety originated by Capt. Moore, to which he has given the name of "Moore's Cross Bred." The buds are of a purple color, and perfectly uniform in shade, the stalks round, solid and tender, and the flavor delicious.

WE call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement in our columns of James Pyle's Pearline, for laundry and kitchen purposes. An article so popular and widely circulated must possess merits that commend it to the favor of housekeepers.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, 1882.

The following are the dates and places appointed by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, for holding the Exhibitions of the County Agricultural Societies the coming autumn, in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board:—

Society	Place	Date
Amesbury & Salisbury	Amesbury	Sept. 21, 22
Barnstable	Barnstable	Sept. 26, 27
Berkshire	Pittsfield	Oct. 3-5
Bristol	Taunton	Sept. 26-28
Deerfield Valley	Charlemont	Sept. 21, 22
Essex	Haverhill	Sept. 26, 27
Franklin	Greenfield	Sept. 28, 29
Hampshire, Franklin, &c.	Northampton	Oct. 4-6
Hampshire	Amherst	Sept. 21, 22
Hampden	Holyoke	Sept. 26-28
Hampden East	Palmer	Sept. 19, 20
Highland	Middlefield	Sept. 14, 15
Hingham	Hingham	Sept. 12, 13
Hoosac Valley	North Adams	Sept. 19, 20
Housatonic	Gt. Barrington	Sept. 27-29
Martha's Vineyard	West Tisbury	Oct. 3, 4
Marshfield	Marshfield	Sept. 13-15
Middlesex	Concord	Sept. 26-28
Middlesex, North	Lowell	Sept. 26, 27
Middlesex, South	Framingham	Sept. 19, 20
Nantucket	Nantucket	Sept. 6, 7
Plymouth	Bridgewater	Sept. 20-22
Union	Blandford	Sept. 21, 22
Worcester	Worcester	Sept. 5-9
Worcester, West	Barre	Sept. 28, 29
Worcester, North	Fitchburg	Sept. 26, 27
Worcester, Northwest	Athol	Oct. 3, 4
Worcester, South	Sturbridge	Sept. 14, 15
Worcester, Southeast	Milford	Sept. 26-28

THE PRICE OF BEEF.—The *Advertiser* makes the practical and timely suggestion that in view of the great scarcity and high prices of beef, it would be a good thing for the Agricultural Department at Washington to gather information concerning the causes of such scarcity and the probability of its continuance. The supply of beef is of just as much importance as the supply of wheat or corn. The reports collected by the Illinois State board of agriculture, show a very unfavorable outlook there, the number of farm animals being considerably less than a year ago, and their condition also being inferior, both which results are due to the high cost of grain for feeding during the past winter, and to the further fact that owing to the lateness of the spring, feeding had to be continued longer than usual. On the general question of the prospective supply, the *Chicago Tribune* says:

There is room no longer for a reasonable doubt that the high price of beef is entirely due to an absolute scarcity of fat cattle. Although farmers have had every inducement to send forward their stock, the arrivals at the stock yards since April have been something like 55,000 head less than for the corresponding period last year, and of a quality much inferior to that usually seen in our market during the spring months. During the past fortnight there has been a steady and rapid advance in prices, but no increase in supplies has resulted, and were the price double what it now is the receipts of fat cattle could not be greatly augmented. Prices are now more than $1 per 100 pounds higher than ever before, and the tendency of the market is still apparently as strongly upward as at any time. Grass cattle will be plentiful enough a little further along in the season, but corn-fed cattle must continue scarce and dear until the new corn crop can be utilized. Thrre were sales at the stock yards yesterday at $9, which is $2.75 above the highest prices of one year ago. One result of the present extreme prices will be to drive exporters entirely from the market, which will make a difference in the supply of cattle for the home markets of from 15,000 to 20,000 head per month. This, with the greatly lessened consumption which must inevitably result from the high cost of the beef, will, it is to be hoped, arrest the upward movement.

MRS. COLE of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had 37 Scrofulous sores.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The State debt of New Hampshire is a trifle over three millions.

☞ Pinkeye has destroyed upward of 500 young foals in the neighborhood of Montreal.

☞ The city architect expects that the work of restoring the old State house house will be completed about June 15.

☞ The Rochdale Woolen Mills at Poughkeepsie were struck by lightning on Sunday and burned. Loss, $50,000.

☞ The New York Legislature has again defeated the project to introduce steam navigation upon the canals of the State.

☞ A single firm in this city sells over 12,000 dozen frogs every year, for food, and the demand increases steadily.

☞ Fifty thousand sunday school children participated in the annual sunday school parade in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

☞ Mrs. L. G. Coburn, a lady of San Antonio, Texas, has 40,000 silk worms at work in her yard.

☞ Farmers in Central New York are ploughing up their winter wheat fields, the prospective crop not being large enough to be worth waiting for.

☞ A terrible explosion of gas occurred last week in the Kohinoor colliery in the Shenandoah district, by which eight men were killed and several injured.

☞ A steam whistle is being made at Bridgeport, Ct., which it is expected will make noise enough to be heard fifty miles. It is ordered by a manufactory in Canada.

☞ The entire business portion of the town of Tombstone, Arizona, was destroyed by fire last week, the loss amounting to about half a million dollars.

☞ James Fitzgerald, the banco steerer, who recently roped-in the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, has been convicted, but not sentenced, as the case is to go to the Supreme Court upon exceptions.

☞ Mr. John O. Sanborn drove four yoke of oxen into Laconia, N. H., from Pittsfield, a few days ago, which weighed 13,618 pounds, an average of over 1700 pounds for each creature.

☞ George A. Conly, basso, and Herman Reitzel, pianist, of the Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Company, were drowned in Spofford Lake, Chesterfield, N. H., last Friday, while on a pleasure excursion.

☞ A process for solidifying wine has been invented in Italy. From a small quantity of this extract a bottle of good wine is produced. A chemist in Marseilles has also solidified brandy, which then looks like alum and loses its odor.

☞ It has recently been made evident that some of the bogus United States bonds taken, at the time of his arrest, from Doyle, the counterfeiter just convicted at Washington, have in some mysterious way got into circulation again in Chicago.

☞ Hope for the safety of Mr. Leigh Smith's English Arctic exploring party is practically abandoned, although a searching expedition has just left England to look for the party, which was last heard from near the northern coast of Norway.

☞ Extensive lumber mills will be erected in Woodstock, N. H., the coming season to cut out the timber which has formerly been sent down the river to Lowell, the building of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad giving an outlet by rail for the lumber.

☞ The Grant Company's smelting works at Leadville, Col., were burned last Friday. The loss is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000. These works were the largest of the kind in the world. Over three hundred men are thrown out of employment at Leadville and quite a number at Omaha, where the refining works of this company are located.

☞ A man purchased a railroad ticket for a passage from New Haven to New York. He endeavored to use his ticket for a passage from New York to New Haven. The railroad company objected and the man was bounced from the train. A suit for damages resulted. Now the company pays a bill of not less than $10,000 damages and costs of suit.

☞ George S. Bell, custodian at Washington of the dies, plates, etc., at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has been dismissed for carelessness, it having been discovered that very important dies, etc., instead of being locked up in a secure place as required, had been left outside of the vaults, where they might easily have become the prey of thieves or counterfeiters.

☞ There is something serious the matter with the Egyptian obelisk, and New Yorkers are unhappy. It has been undergoing important changes, as if from atmospheric causes, which threaten to obliterate its inscriptions. The snow and rain of the past winter have injured the surface, while the corners are wearing away. It is proposed to take it down and set it up in the great hall of the Museum.

☞ When the steamship British King arrived in Philadelphia last Monday the statement was made that an English steerage passenger, evidently demented, had jumped overboard on the fourth day of the voyage and was lost. Patrick Foy of county Sligo, Ireland, who was also one of the steerage passengers on the steamship, reported to the British Consul that he heard the man say as he leaped into the sea: "I'm the man who killed Lord Cavendish." Foy is positive in his statement as to the suicide's words, and says he was standing close to him when he uttered them.

☞ It is now apparent that the severe frost which occurred early in October last year, entirely destroyed the peach crop for the present season in many of the largest orchards in this State.

☞ Notwithstanding the heavy rains of the past month, it is said that a large part of the Connecticut River Lumber Company's logs have been hung up in the small streams by low water.

☞ Several buildings in various parts of New England were struck by lightning on Sunday night during the severe storm which in some parts of the Connecticut valley developed into a good sized tornado.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 144th call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of March 3, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent, from July 1, 1881. The amount called is $15,000,000, and the interest will cease August 1st.

☞ Secretary Folger has issued a circular to owners and officers of passenger steamers calling attention to the use of petroleum and similar dangerous fluids for illuminating purposes on board such steamers, which is contrary to law.

☞ The Jewish colony which was founded in Louisiana a few months since has proved a failure, it is said. Of 141 persons who settled there only 17 remain. They disliked the climate. Most of the Russian Jews now on the way to this country will settle in New Jersey.

☞ The officers of the Women's Silk Culture Associaton of Philadelphia say that they have more orders for white mulberry trees, upon which the silk worms feed, than can be filled for some time to come. The orders for trees for spring planting, they say, should not be given later than the latter part of March, and for fall planting not later than the first of October.

☞ The agricultural outlook in England is unfavorable. The pasturage is excellent, which favors cattle raisers, but the weather for cereals has been bad. The Liverpool *Mercury* of a late date remarks: "As matters stand, the situation is critical, but there is no reason for despair. The present year may be a good one; but what is most wanted is warm, soft, moist weather, which will act like a charm on everything that grows."

☞ Despatches from Fargo and Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, say there is great excitement there over the decision of Secretary Teller opening the Turtle Mountain district. This region includes 9,000,000 acres of the finest land in Dakota, comparatively well wooded and watered, lying to the north and west of Devil's Lake. It has been closed hitherto by a claim of a wandering band of Chippewa Indians now declared invalid by the Secretary of the Interior. Two railroads, the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, will build into the region at once, and thousands of settlers are ready to rush in as soon as it can be formally opened.

☞ General Mangum, state agent for distributing supplies on the Arkansas side of the Missippi river during the late overflow, writes to Governor Churchill, that the second overflow is nearly as disastrous as the first was. He says that more than three-fourths of the tillable bottom land of Phillips county is now under water, and there is no prospect of its being out before the last of June. His information is that Desha county is in about the same condition; also portions of Lee, Monroe and Crittenden counties. General Mangum advises that the general government rebuild the levees at once, so the negroes can get work on them.

GET THE ORIGINAL.
Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* CROSBY, BROS. & CO., Nos. 57 & 59, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish;* GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ℘ lb.—		Cheese, ℘ lb	.15 @ .18
Lump	.30 @ .60	Sage	.16 @ .18
Creamery	.30 @ .35	Brie, each	@ .30
Prime tub	.27 @ .30	Neufchatel, ea	@ .8
2d quality	.24 @ .26	Eggs, ℘ doz	.20 @ .22
common	.20 @ .23	Cape	.22 @ .25

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—℘ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00	Lemons, ℘ doz	25 @ .30
℘ pk	.60 @ .75	Oranges, ℘ doz	40 @ .70
Cocoanuts, ea	.5 @ .8	Strawberries, bx	25 @ .30

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ℘ lb	.25 @ .40	Prunes, ℘ lb	.15 @ .20
Apples, ℘ lb	.8 @ .12	Peaches, ℘ lb	.20 @ .25
Castana, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15	℘ qt can	@ .50
Citron, ℘ lb	.25 @ .38	Raisins, lay's ℘ lb	25 @ .33
Dates, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15	keg, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Figs, ℘ lb	.15 @ .40	Shagbarks, ℘ qt	8 @ .10
Filberts, ℘ lb	.15 @ .20	Walnuts, English	15 @ .20
Peanuts ℘ qt	.10 @ .15	Naples	@ .20
Pecans ℘ lb	@ .20	Zante cur'ts, ℘ lb	10 @ .12

Vegetables.

Asparagus, bch	@ .10	Green, pk	@ .62
Beans, ℘ pk	.87 @ 1 00	Potatoes, ℘ pk	.40 @ .50
String, pk	@ 1 00	℘ bushel	1 60 @ 2 00
Beets, ℘ pk	@ .75	℘ barrel	@ 4 00
Cabbages, ea	.10 @ .15	Bermuda, ℘ pk	@ .75
Carrots, ℘ pk	@ .40	Radishes, bch	.6 @ .8
Cauliflowers, ea	25 @ .50	Rhubarb, ℘ lb	@ .2
Cucumbers, ea	.10 @ .12	Sage and Thyme—	
Dandelions, pk	@ .15	℘ bunch	@ .6
Horseradish, ℘ lb	@ .35	Spinach, pk	@ .20
Lettuce ℘ head	8 @ .10	Squashes—	
Mushrooms, lb	@ 1 00	Marrow, ℘ lb	@ .6
Onions, pk	@ .	Summer, ea	.10 @ .20
Bermuda, ℘ lb	@ .10	Tomatoes, qt	@ .25
Parsnips, pk	@ .50	Turnips, ℘ pk	@ .62
Peas, split, ℘ qt	@ .10		

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ℘ lb—		Lard, leaf	.12 @ .15
Sirloin steak	27 @ .35	Tried	.16 @ .20
Round do.	.18 @ .25	Mutton—	
Rib, roast	.25 @ .30	legs, ℘ lb	.18 @ .25
Chuck rib	.15 @ .18	fore qr, ℘ lb	.12 @ .17
Plate and nvls	8 @ .10	chops	.17 @ .25
Soup pieces	.6 @ .10	Pork, ℘ lb—	
Liver	.10 @ .12	Roast and stks	14 @ .16
Hearts, ℘ lb	.6 @ .8	Suet, ℘ lb	.9 @ .11
Hogs, round, ℘ lb	@ .	Tallow, ℘ lb	.8 @ .10
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ .5	Veal, h'd qr ℘ lb	17 @ .20
Kidney, each	@ .10	fore qr	.10 @ .13
Lamb—		loins	.15 @ .25
hind qr, lb	.18 @ .25	Sweetbreads	30 @ .50
fore qr, lb	.15 @ .17		

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ℘ lb	15 @ .17	smoked, ea	.87 @ 1 00
Bacon, ℘ lb	.13 @ .16	Sheep, do. ℘ dz	@ .50
Shoulders, ℘ lb	11 @ .14	Pigs' feet, ℘ lb	@ .8
Salt, ℘ lb	.12 @ .14	Sausage, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	13 @ .16	Bologna, ℘ lb	10 @ .13
Smoked, ℘ lb	.20 @ .25	Tripe, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Tongues, ℘ lb	.13 @ .15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ℘ lb	.20 @ .30	Pigeons, ℘ doz	2 00 @ 2 50
Spring, ℘ lb	.40 @ .60	squabs, ℘ pr	.75 @ 1 00
Ducks, ch'ce, ℘ lb	15 @ .20	Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00
Black, ℘ pr	1 00 @ 1 25	quarter, ℘ lb	10 @ .15
Fowls, ℘ lb	.17 @ .22	Turkeys,—	
Geese, ℘ lb	@ .15	choice, ℘ lb	.20 @ .25
Green, ℘ lb	.18 @ .20		

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ℘ lb	@ .17	Haddock, ℘ lb	@ .6
Bluefish, lb	@ .15	Halibut, ℘ lb	@ .12
Cod, ℘ lb	@ .6	chicken, ℘ lb	@ .15
pickled, ℘ lb	@ .8	Mackerel, ea	.8 @ .12
tongues, ℘ lb	@ .15	Spanish, lb	@ .12
cheeks, ℘ lb	@ .12	Penob't Salmon	35 @ .40
Liver Oil, pt	@ .40	Pickerel, ℘ lb	.10 @ .12
Cusk, ℘ lb	@ .6	Shad, ea	.25 @ .40
Eels, ℘ lb	.10 @ .12	Tautog, ℘ lb	@ .12
Flounders, ea	.6 @ .10	Trout, salmon, ℘ lb	@ .17
Frog's Legs, doz	@ .40	brook, ℘ lb	.30 @ .75
Green Turtle, ℘ lb	@ .20		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ℘ lb	.7 @ .10	Salt, ℘ kit	3 00 @ 5 00
Clams, ℘ gall	@ .75	Lobster, ℘ lb	@ .10
Halibut, smkd, ℘ lb	@ .15	Oysters—Com. stew,	
Fins, ℘ lb	@ .12	℘ gall	@ 1 25
Herrings, do. ℘ dz	@ .20	Salmon, smk'd lb	20 @ .25
Scaled, ℘ box	@ .35	Pickled, ℘ lb	@ .20
Mackerel—		Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, each	@ .8	℘ lb	@ .12½

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

There was nothing done on Tuesday, and the market this morning has hardly recovered from the effects of the holiday. During the week there has been only a moderate degree of activity and prices have fluctated but little.

Butter.—Receipts of the week 8624 pkgs and 2564 bxs. The market has been only moderately active during the week and prices are about 1 cent per pound lower all round, with a tendency to go lower rather than higher, and only a very limited demand for lots of old butter. We quote choice freshly made Northern and Western creamery at 25@26c; choice fresh dairy at 23@24c; fair to good at 22@23c; common at 19@20c; choice fresh Western factory at 19@20c; common to good at 15@18c.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 1793 boxes and — bbls. There has been a fair demand especially for new cheese, which is quoted a shade higher, while for choice lots of old, prices are not much changed, best factories commanding 13c and in some cases 13¼c ℘ lb. We quote choice new at 11@12c; fair to good at 9@10c; common at 5@8c; 13c for choice old factory; fair to good do at 10@12c.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 6312 boxes, 20 bbls. Prices are fully sustained, both here and in the country markets, at figures about 40 per cent higher than were current at this time last year, a condition of things for which the high prices now asked for meats is to a great extent responsible. There is but very little difference now between Western and Eastern eggs, the former selling at 18½c and the latter at 19c per dozen.

Beans.—Sales have not been extensive as dealers are not pressing stocks; prices are well sustained though not quotably changed. We quote choice handpicked pea beans at $3 80@3 85; screened at $3 60@3 65; medium screened are at $3 60@3 60, and hand-picked at $3 65 for the best; choice improved yellow-eyes at $3 25@3 30; old-fashioned yellow-eyes at $3 15@3 20, and red kidneys at $2 75@2 85.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have again advanced, and the market is firm at 15c to 20c per bushel higher than last week. Even the poorest qualities of foreign have participated in the rise, although in bad order and hardly eatable. We quote Aroostook Rose at $1 40@1 45 ℘ bushel; Northern Rose at $1 35@1 40; Prolific at $1 35@1 40; Burbank Seedlings at $1 30; Peerless at $1 30@1 35; Jacksons at $1 30; White Brooks at $1 25@1 30, and Davis Seedlings, pure for seed, at $1 30@1 35; Garnett Chili at $1 25@1 30, and European at 80c@$1 20 ℘ bushel. Asparagus is becoming plenty at 62@75c ℘ doz; new southern cabbage sells at $2@2 50 ℘ bbl.; lettuce at 75c@$1 ℘ bbl.; beets are at $8 ℘ 100 bunches, and turnips at $3@5 ℘ 100 bunches; cucumbers at 8@10c each; parsley at $2 ℘ bushel; spinach at 50c ℘ bush; radishes at 40@50c ℘ doz.

Fruit.—Choice apples are scarce and prices are rather a fancy matter. Quotations are nominally at $4 50@5 50 for Baldwins and $5@5 50 for russets. Strawberries sold on Monday at 15@25c ℘ qt, and the quality is poor.

Poultry.—The market has been quite steady, and the trade moderately active in a jobbing way, at prices not greatly changed from last week. We quote choice freshly-killed chickens at 35@45c; choice fresh-killed fat fowls at 17@18c; fair to good do at 13@16c; choice Vermont turkeys, frozen, at 20@21c; choice Western do at 18@20c; fair to good at 17@18c. Philadelphia squabs are at $4@4 50 ℘ doz.

Fresh Meats.—The market for beef has still further advanced and there is a firm tone, though this morning's advices from Chicago report a panicky feeling in the cattle market there, and a decline in price. We quote whole sides at 12@14c; hind quarters at 13@16c; and fore quarters at 10½@12c ℘ lb. In other fresh meats the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. We quote fancy heavy mutton at 11@12c ℘ lb; common to good at 9@10c; choice winter lamb at 12@14c; common to good at 10@11c; spring at 18@22c, some higher; common at 15@18c; choice veal at 10@11c, and common at 8@9c.

Hay and Straw.—The market for hay is very strong and some choice lots have sold above our quotations. We quote choice prime hay at $21@22; medium and ordinary hay at $16@19; poor at $14@15, with Eastern swale at $10; rye straw at $16@18, and oat straw at $11@12 ℘ ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, May 31, 1882.—Cotton—market dull; uplands at 12½c; Orleans at 12¾c. Flour—market dull and slightly in buyers' favor, with a limited export and local trade demand; No 2 at $3@3 90; superfine Western and State at $3 90@5; common to good extra at $4 75@5 70; good to choice do, $5 80@9 25; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $7 25@8 25; fancy do at $8 30@9 25; common to good extra Ohio at $5@8 50; common to choice extra St. Louis at $5@9 25; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at $8 25@8 50; choice to double extra do at $8 60@9 75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat—firm, with export demand less active; Sales, No 2 spring at $1 35; ungraded spring at $1 17; ungraded red at $1 18@1 46; No 3 red at $1 39½; No 2 red at $1 45¼@1 46; No 1 red at $1 47½; ungraded white at $1 40; No 1 white at $1 42½@1 43¾. Rye lower; State at 89½c; Canada at 90c. Barley nominal. Barley malt steady. Corn—market firm, trade less active; ungraded at 78@83½c; No 3 at 83c; No 2 at 83½@85c; ungraded white at 87c; southern yellow at 91c. Oats—active; No 3 at 57c; do white at 59c; No 2 at 58½@59c; do white at 60@60½c; No 1 at 69c; do white at 68c; mixed Western at 59@62c; white do at 60@67c; mixed State at 60@61½c; white do at 61@68½c; Canada East at 57c; Canada white at 68c. Pork weak, with a fair speculative trading; new mess on the spot quoted at $20@20 12½; old do at $19@19 25. Beef firm. Beef hams strong; new at $26@26 25. Tierce beef firm; city extra India mess $30@32. Cut meats held very strong; middles firm; long clear at 11⅞c. Lard—market easier; trade moderate; sales prime steam on the spot at $11 67½. Butter dull; State at 15@24c; Western at 10@22c; creamery at 24c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Pork dull at $19 75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders at $8 37½; clear rib at $11 15. Bacon easier; shoulders at 9¼c; clear rib at 12c; clear sides at 12½c. Hogs firm; common and light at $6@8; packing and butchers at $7 50@8 25.

Chicago, May 31, 1882.—There were no sessions of the board on Monday or Tuesday. Flour is firm. wheat generally lower; No 2 Chicago spring at $1 23¾@1 24; No 3 Chicago spring at $1 10@1 12. Corn generally higher at 70¾@70⅞; rejected at 69c. Oats generally higher at 49½c. Rye and Barley steady. Pork higher at $19 50@19 62½. Lard a shade higher at $11 30. Bulk meats easier; shoulders at $9; short rib at $11 25; short clear at $11 75.

Milwaukee, May 31, 1882.—The produce board was not in session on Monday or Tuesday. Flour is in fair demand. Wheat lower; No 2 Milwaukee, soft, cash, $1 29¾; No 3 Milwaukee at $1 11. Corn strong; No 2 at 70½c; rejected at 69c. Oats steady; No 2 at 48¾c; white at 51c. Rye quiet; No 1 at 78c. Barley dull; No 2 spring at 91c; No 3 spring extra at 83c. Provisions lower; mess pork at 19 35, cash. Lard—prime steam at $11 30. Hogs lower at $7 40@7 90 for common to choice.

Peacham, Vt., May 30.—The local butter market is weak and prices are lower. Eggs remain firm and in good demand. Cattle, hogs, calves and lambs find a ready sale. Quotations are as follows: butter in cases 21@20c, in tubs 16@21c ℘ lb; eggs 16c ℘ doz; poultry 7@16c ℘ lb; calves 3@4c; lambs 3@5c; hogs 7c ℘ lb, live weight; potatoes 75c ℘ bushel; beans $2.50 ℘ bushel.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

Beeswax.	
Yellow, ℘ lb	.24 @ .25
White, ℘ lb	.40 @ .50
Coal.	
Cannel, ℘ ton	10 00 @ 16 00
Anthracite, ℘ 2000 lbs—	
retail	@ 6 00
cargo	5 00 @ 5 25
Coffee.	
Mocha, ℘ lb	.27 @ .28
Java	.13½ @ .26
Maracaibo	.10 @ .14½
Rio	.8 @ .12
Cotton. Upland. Gulf.	
Ordinary	.9½ . 11¼
Middling	.12 . 12½
Fair	.13½ . 14½
Domestics.	
Sheetings and Shirtings—	
Heavy 4-4	.8½ @ .10
Medium 4-4	.7 @ .8½
Drills, brown	.8½ @ .9
Print Cloths	.3¾ @ .4
Cotton Flannels	12 @ .23
Prints, fancy	.5½ @ .6½
Fish.	
Cod, large, qtl	4 50 @ 5 00
small	4 00 @ 4 25
Hake	3 25 @ 3 50
Pollock	2 75 @ 3 50
Haddock	3 25 @ 3 50
Mackerel—	
No. 1, ℘ bbl	20 00 @ 22 00
No. 2	10 00 @ 12 00
No. 3	7 50 @ 8 50
Alewives	3 00 @ 3 50
Salmon—	
No. 1, ℘ bbl	22 00 @ 23 00
Herring—	
scaled, ℘ box	16 @ .17
pickled, ℘ bbl	2 50 @ 3 50
Flour and Meal.	
Western sup.	4 00 @ 4 75
Com. extra	5 00 @ 5 75
Wisconsin and Minnesota	
Com. to ch'ce	5 25 @ 9 50
Patents	7 50 @ 8 25
Michigan and Ohio—	
Choice ext	6 50 @ 7 00
Illinois and Indiana—	
Choice ext	6 75 @ 7 50
St. Louis ext	7 00 @ 7 50
Corn Meal	3 70 @ 3 75
Rye Flour	5 00 @ 5 25
Oat Meal	6 50 @ 7 50
Fruit.	
Almonds—	
Soft shell	.16 @ .18
Citron	.14½ @ .15
Currants	.5½ @ .5¾
Dates ℘ lb	.7 @ .8½
Pea Nuts	.9 @ .10½
Figs, drums	@ .
Layers	16 @ .14
Lemons, ℘ box	3 00 @ 5 00
Oranges, ℘ box	5 50 @ 7 00
Raisins, layer	2 80 @ 2 95
Loose Musc	@ 2 75
Grain.	
Corn, ℘ 56 lbs—	
Yellow	@ .
No. 1 mixed	.89 @ .90
No. 2 mixed	.88 @ .90
Ungraded	.86 @ .87
Steamer	.87 @ .88
Oats	.61 @ .69
Wheat	1 20 @ 1 55
Rye	.95 @ 1 00
Barley	1 00 @ 1 25
Shorts, ℘ ton	21 00 @ 21 50
Fine Feed	22 00 @ 24 00
Middlings	24 00 @ 25 00
Cotton Seed Meal—	
℘ cwt	@ 1 87
℘ ton	@ 33 00
Hay—℘ 2000 lbs.	
East. & North.	14 00 @ 22 00
At City Scales—retail.	
Country Hay—	
℘ ton	@ 24 00
Straw, 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 75
Hides and Skins.	
Calcutta Cow, ℘ lb—	
Slaughter	.12 @ .13
Dead green	.10 @ .10½
B. Ayres, dry	.24 @ .24½
Rio Grande	.22 @ .22½
Western, dry	.17 @ .18
Wet	.9 @ .11
Goat Skins	.28 @ .47
Honey.	
Northern—	
Box, ℘ lb	.18 @ .22
Strained ℘ lb	.16 @ .20
Hops.	
1881	.20 @ .22
1880	.13 @ .18
Leather.	
Sole, B. Ayres	.21 @ .25
common	.21 @ .24
Oak	.35 @ .38
Upper, in rough—	
Hemlock	.22 @ .27
Oak	.28 @ .32
Calf Skins, ℘ lb—	
Rough	.45 @ .53
Finished	.60 @ .90
French	1 20 @ 2 00
Lime.	
Rockland, ℘ cask	1 05 @ 1 10
Lumber.	
Pine, clear	25 00 @ 55 00
Coarse No. 5	17 00 @ 18 00
Refuse	13 00 @ 15 00
Shipping b'ds	17 00 @ 18 00
Spruce—	
Nos. 1 & 2	14 00 @ 15 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	11 50 @ 12 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 9 00
Flooring Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	35 00 @ 37 00
Refuse	20 00 @ 22 00
Clapboards—	
Extra Pine	35 00 @ 55 00
Sap do.	25 00 @ 50 00
Spruce	18 00 @ 31 00
Shingles	1 25 @ 5 25
Laths	1 87 @ 2 25
Molasses.	
New Orleans	.55 @ .78
Barbadoes	.47 @ .48
Cienfuegos	.36 @ .41
Porto Rico	.42 @ .63
Nails.	
10d to 60d—	
℘ 100 lbs	@ 3 50
Oil.	
Linseed, Am.	@ .56
Crude Sperm	1 10 @ 1 12
Do. Whale	.53 @ .55
Refined do	.60 @ .64
Sperm, winter	1 20 @ 1 23
Do. bleached	1 25 @ 1 28
Lard, West. Ex	.90 @ .93
Nos. 1 & 2	.70 @ .75
Extra Boston	.95 @ .97
Neatsfoot ℘ gal.	.70 @ 1 00
Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.	
Old Copper, ℘ lb	15½ @ .18½
Brass, ℘ lb	.10 @ .12½
Lead, ℘ lb	.4 @ .4¼
Pewter, ℘ lb	.7 @ .16
Zinc, ℘ lb	.4 @ .4½

Sc'p Iron, cwt	1 35 @ 1 40
Do. light, cwt	.50 @ .60
Cast Iron, cwt	.75 @ .80
White rags, ℘ lb	3½ @ .5¼
Colored do., ℘ lb	@ .2½
Folded newsp's, lb	1¾ @ .2
Waste paper, ℘ lb	@ .1
Manila rope, ℘ lb	3 @ .3½
Soft wool rags	3 14 @ .15
Old carpets, &c, lb	10 @ .10¼
Waste woolens, lb	@ .1
Petroleum.	
Crude	.5½ @ .6¼
Refined	.6½ @ .7
do. cases	.11 @ .12
do. high test	.11½ @ .12¼
Naptha	.9½ @ .10
Produce.	
Apples, ℘ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
dried, ℘ lb	.4 @ .7
sliced, ℘ lb	.6 @ .9
evaporated, lb	10 @ .15
Butter, ℘ lb—	
Creameries	.25 @ .26
prm Vt. & N.Y.	23 @ .24
fair to good	.22 @ .23
common	.15 @ .18
Western	.19 @ .20
Beans, ℘ bushel—	
Smallpeas	3 45 @ 3 85
Yellow Eyes	3 15 @ 3 30
Mediums	3 15 @ 3 65
Cheese, ℘ lb—	
prime factory	12½ @ .13
fair to good	.10 @ .12½
farm dairy	.9 @ .12
skim	.5 @ .10
new, prime	.11 @ .12
fair to good	.9 @ .10
common	.5 @ .8
Eggs, ℘ doz	.18½ @ .19
Onions, ℘ bbl	@ .
Potatoes—	
℘ bush	.80 @ 1 45
Poultry, ℘ lb	.15 @ .21
Pickles, ℘ bbl—	
coarse	@ 9 00
medium	@ 12 00
fine	@ 15 00
mixed	@ 13 00
Vinegar, ℘ gal	.10 @ .18
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess—	
West. mess	@ .
West. ext	14 50 @ 15 00
Plate	16 50 @ 18 00
Pork, prime	17 00 @ 18 50
Mess	20 50 @ 21 00
Clear	24 00 @ 25 00
Backs	24 00 @ 25 50
Lard, tcs, ℘ lb	.12 @ .12½
caddies, ℘ lb	12½ @ .13¼
Hams, smoked	14 @ .14½
Hogs, dressed	.9½ @ .10
Salt—℘ hhd.	
Turks Island	2 00 @ 2 20
Liverpool	1 60 @ 1 65
bag, fine	1 50 @ 2 50
Coarse fine	1 80 @ 2 10
Seed. *Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.*	
Clover, red	.9½ @ .11
white Dutch lb	25 @ .30
Grass, ℘ bushel—	
Herds	2 75 @ 3 25
Hungarian	1 25 @ 1 50
Millet	@ 1 75
Red Top, bag	3 75 @ 4 00
Fowlmead's	2 50 @ 3 00
Lawn	3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent	@ 3 00
Ky. Blue	1 50 @ 2 00
Orchard	2 25 @ 2 50
Buckwheat, bu	@ 1 25
Barley, ℘ bush	1 25 @ 1 50
Rye, bush, spring	@ 1 50
Wheat, spring	@ 2 50
Flax Seed	@ 3 00
Linseed, Am.	1 40 @ 1 45
Calcutta	2 05 @ 2 15
Canary	2 50 @ 2 75
Mustard Seed	@ .10
Spices.	
Cassia, ℘ lb	.18½ @ .20
Cloves	.25 @ .32½
Ginger	.6 @ .6½
Mace	.65 @ .70
Nutmegs	.78 @ .83
Pepper	.15 @ .15½
Starch.	
Wheat, ℘ lb	.7 @ .8
Corn, ℘ lb	.4 @ .5
Potato, ℘ lb	.5 @ .5½
Sugar.	
Cuba Muscovado—	
Fair to g'd ref	7¼ @ .7½
Prime refining	@ .7½
Centrifugal	.8 @ .8⅝
Refined, cube	@ .10½
Powdered	@ .10½
Granulated	@ .9½
Coffee crush	.7⅞ @ .9¼
Tallow.	
Rendered, ℘ lb	.8¼ @ .8½
Grease	.5¼ @ .6½
Teas.	
Gunpowder, ℘ lb	25 @ .45
Imperial	.25 @ .45
Hyson	.17 @ .35
Young Hyson	.15 @ .40
Hyson Skin	.15 @ .25
Souchong	.18 @ .55
Oolong	.15 @ .55
Japan	.16 @ .34
Tobacco.	
Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.	
Fillers	.5½ @ .7½
Seconds	.10½ @ .12½
Selections	.40 @ .50
New York assorted lots.	
Common	.8 @ .12
Good	.15 @ .18
Penn. and Ohio	7½ @ .22
Cuba	.80 @ 1 25
Yara	.62½ @ 1 00
Wood and Bark.	
Retail prices ℘ cord.	
Bark, hemlock	@ .
Wood, hard	@ 10 00
soft	@ 8 00
Wholesale prices ℘ cord.	
Bark	@ 8 00
Wood, hard	5 75 @ 6 50
Soft	5 00 @ 5 75
Wool.	
Ohio and Pensylvania—	
Picklock	.45 @ .47
Choice XX	.42 @ .44
Fine X	.41 @ .43
Medium	.44 @ .46
Coarse	.35 @ .36
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—	
Extra and XX	40 @ .42
Fine	@ .40
Medium	.43 @ .45
Common	.34 @ .35
Other Western—	
Fine and X	.38 @ .42
Medium	.42 @ .44
Common	.34 @ .35
Pulled extra	.35 @ .44
Superfine	.30 @ .50
No. 1	.15 @ .25
Combing fleece	46 @ .48
Fine delaine	.43 @ .47
California	.10 @ .33
Texas	.17 @ .30
Canada pulled	.30 @ .40
do combing	.37 @ .38
Cape Good Hope	29 @ .33

REMARKS.—The general merchandise market presents few features of special interest. Tuesday having been a holiday, but little business was done on Monday, and the week only fairly begins to-day, without much animation, but still with a fair amount of trade.

There is no change in the coal market, and prices apparently have settled as far as they will be likely to. Nothing is doing in coffee. Cotton is unchanged and very inactive. Warmer weather will give some impetus to the trade in cotton goods, which is now extremely quiet. Codfish continue in light supply and prices are firm; haddock, hake and pollock are practically out of the market; mackerel have been coming in quite freely and have met with a ready sale at $8@8 50 per barrel. Prices for flour are practically unchanged, and the demand is moderate except for choice spring wheat patents which are in considerable request and command full prices; oat meal is scarce and in good demand with an upward tendency to prices. There is a dull feeling for corn, and prices have eased off a trifle; oats are in moderate demand at unchanged prices; shorts, fine feed and middlings have tumbled, and sales are confined to small lots at from $5 00 to $7 00 per ton less than last week's quotations. Hides sustain quite an active demand at full prices. The leather market is firm for all grades of sole and upper and trade has been quite active. Lumber is without change, but the weather has interfered to some extent with building operations and consequently with the demand for lumber. Molasses is unchanged and there is a steady demand for prime retailing grades. Linseed oil is unchanged and in good demand; Lard oil quiet; sperm and whale oils firm and in good demand; petroleum unchanged. There is a very firm feeling for pork and prices though not quotably changed are at least without sign of a decline; beef is firm at the recent advance; in lard and hams no change. The sugar market is quiet, but arrivals have been quite large, and prices are weaker. No change is to be noted in the tea market.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

Amount of stock at Market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	3,287	6,203	250	14,834	1,403
Last week	1,725	7,424	291	16,389	1,720
Last year, June 1,	5,276	8,538	173	11,366	1,721
Horses	216				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	459	—	Rhode Island	—	—
New Hampshire	348	521	Connecticut	—	—
Vermont	521	241	Western	608	4,739
Massachusetts	223	371	Canada	1,124	—
New York	4	331			
Total				3,287	6,203

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1601	2257	Old Colony	—	—
Lowell	683	346	Boston & Maine	—	—
Eastern	459	—	On foot & boats	84	—
Bos. & Albany	460	3600			
Total				3,287	6,203

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.—		
F. H. Coolidge & Son	40	
F. C. Phinney	6	
A. Bean	16	
J. M. Weeks	16	
C. O. Howe	26	
R. Chadbourne	16	
J. G. Littlefield	31	
B. P. Abbott	10	
Libby & Son	20	
Libby & Harriman	56	
Libby & Gilman	30	
Libby & Wardwell	32	
Libby & Lawrey	20	
Libby & Merrill	30	
W. W. Hall	41	
R. F. Trask	11	
A. P. Barney	9	
Mr. Weymouth	16	
W. Scollans	14	
E. M. Lancaster	4	
A. J. Tarr	4	
E. E. Brookings	9	
Mr. Eldridge	2	
New Hampshire—		
F. Wood	8	
Dow & Moulton	18	
I. B. Sargent	36	
Wood & Baker	7	
Barrett & Connor	16	
Aldrich & Johnson	78	298
N. E. Winn	24	
S. Jenneson		14
C. Philbrick & Bartlett	18	
C. Philbrick	20	
Kilburn & Shepard	39	
C. P. Brock	16	
O. J. Hubbard		225
J. O. Sanborn	42	4
M. Pike	12	
G. W. Brown	14	
Vermont—		
H. V. Whipple	14	7
G. W. Brownell	13	
Kidder & Robinson	20	31
N. K. Campell	10	
W. Ricker	45	
J. V. Newton	16	

	Cattle.	Sheep.
S. M. Flint		42
Taylor & Harpin	27	
Roundy & Draper	6	
F. S. Kimball	40	15
R. S. Hastings	55	
J. H. Thomas	5	24
M. G. Flanders	6	
A. Williamson	20	2
A. J. Piper	10	1
Roundy & Lovell	22	80
C. P. Burke	5	6
R. E. French & Son	47	24
R. P. Pollard	8	
Sargent & Turner	50	
D. Robinson	14	
G. B. Evans	9	8
J. Carroll	3	
L. D. Freeman	2	
H. F. Gilman	5	
J. Counter	10	1
H. Ingerson	30	
Wm. Means	8	
Hall & Seaver	4	
S. H. Eldred	17	
Massachusetts—		
G. W. James	8	
A. A. Smith	30	100
J. S. Henry	76	56
J. H. Harris	20	
J. B. Totman	11	55
W. H. Bardwell	7	160
W. Scollans	28	
Whittaker Bros.	35	
H. M. Taft	7	
Geo. Tucker	5	
C. Leavitt	6	
New York—		
B. Long		200
D. Fisher	4	1
W. Eldridge		130
Western—		
A. N. Monroe	332	
Hathaway & Jackson	176	
G. A. Sawyer		914
Hollis & Co		3600
J. B. Thomas		225
C. Leavitt & Son	80	
J. Stetson & Son	20	
Canada—		
C. M. Accer	100	
J & C. Coughlin	98	
F. R. Lingham	926	

EXPORT TRADE.—With firm rates at Liverpool and an advance at Glasgow there is a little more encouragement for exporters, if there are any who contracted for their cattle several months ago. We learn that the space of what vessels sailed this week was previously engaged and had to be filled; hence the large arrivals from Canada. We figure that 1216 head of cattle have sailed during the week. Latest rates at Glasgow 8½d on cattle and 9@10d on sheep. Beef at Liverpool 7½d and mutton 6½d. The Bavarian took out for E. Jewett & Co., 1049 qrs. beef and 25 carcasses mutton; G. W. & N. E. Hollis 794 qrs. beef, 25 carcasses mutton; Palestine shipped for F. R. Lingham to Liverpool 180 cattle; they also shipped on the Illyrian for Liverpool 166 cattle; J. & C. Coughlin on Victoria 98 cattle; C. M. Accer 100 cattle; F. R. Lingham 280 cattle; Waldensian, by J. McShane for Glasgow 92 cattle. No shipment of sheep from this port. The weekly statement by A. & F. Tiernan, 3964 cattle, 3081 sheep, 2494 qrs. beef and 50 carcasses mutton from the U. S. and Canada.

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$9.50 @ 10.00	Second qual.	$7.50 @ 8.00
Fair to good	8.25 @ 9.00	Third quality	6.00 @ 6.75
Few pairs premium bullocks			$11.50 @ 11.75

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, May 30, 1882. We find that the New England States are not wholly devoid of cattle, as cattle dealers a few weeks ago gave us to understand was the case. The high prices effected a while ago was sufficient cause to set the country farmers to thinking and say that, "if the west don't send in cattle as usual, there is a cause," and we infer by the looks of the stock at market that they have been feeding their cattle for a number of weeks quite extensively, and now begin to turn out firstrate beeves. Well, they did look this morning as good as the western, and considering that they have not been jolted across the country, butchers are ravenous for them; the necessity compels them to buy or go without. It is an unhealthy state of things, when cattle command higher rates than in war times; the meat is expensive when cattle cost 11½c and only average 7c obtained for hides and tallow.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

F. Wood sold 2 oxen average 1,645 lbs at 7½c live; 2 average 1,170 lbs at 7½c.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 15 western weighing 18,330 lbs at 9½c live; 15 do. same price, weighing 19,580 lbs; 19 do. weight 9,260 lbs at 8c.

Taylor & Harpin sold 10 oxen av. 1,500 lbs at 7½c live; 7 fat cows av. 9,00 lbs at 5c.

A. A. Smith took in and sold for J. C. Severance of Shelburn, Mass., 10 head of premium cattle, amongst the number a pair fancy 2-year old steers, weighing 3,280 lbs. at private terms.

C. Philbrook had a very fine yard of cattle 16 head gathered up in the vicinity of Hampton, N. H., the average 1260 lbs.; 4 head in the lot were never worked (stall fed).

Shepard & Kilborn sold 31 oxen to dress 950 lbs at 11½c D W., 8 do. to dress, 950 lbs at 11c D W.

Wood & Baker sold 2 oxen 3,175 lbs at $2.30; 2 do. 3,320 lbs at $2.10; 2 do. 2,937 lbs at $1.87.

I. H. Harris sold 20 fat cows to dress 550 lbs. at 9c D W.

D. Robinson sold 7 cows gross weight 6,130 lbs at 7c live.

C. P. Breck sold a lot of 16 oxen at fancy price; one pair were 5-year olds, weight 3,700 lbs. raised by H. Sanborn of Unity, N. H., 14 head sold at 7c live weighing 18,440.

S. H. Eldred 16 oxen 16,210 lbs at 7½c live.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℘ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$8.07½ @ 8.62½	Light to fair	$7.37½ @ 7.75
Good to prime	8.00 @ 8.25	Slim	6.50 @ 7.12½
A few lots of premium steers cost			8.87 @ 9.37½

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30 and 31, 1882.—Another week of suspense; comparatively no cattle at these yards. The total from the West via Boston & Albany Railroad, only 432 head for the week. The new yards with a capacity of 8000@10,000 head. With only the above amount, and only 11 car loads for sale Tuesday, was certainly small in the eyes of butchers. Watertown was the leading cattle mart this week. The bulk of the Munroe cattle were sold early, and of quality, hardly up to the usual standard generally offered, and either they were afraid our market would not warrant higher rates than last week, or the cattle were not to be had, or could not be obtained at Chicago; it was a certain and stubborn fact that A. N. Munroe had only 26 loads for the week and part of them went to speculators at Albany. Full ½c rise is claimed on Western.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Munroe with 332 head sold a part for export, the balance to butchers. The range of his prices were not the usual sample; there were some bulls and ordinary grade steers.

J. Stetson also sold 20 head of likely steers.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 9 steers av 1120 lbs at 9c live; 8 steers av 1050 lbs at 9c live; 5 steers av 1108 lbs at $8 85.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ℘ pair, from $75@100 to $110@225; milch cows and calves from $25 to $58; extra, $40 to 50; farrow cows, $15 to $35; yearlings, $10 to $15; two-years-old, $16 to $28; three-years-old, $30 to $50. Veal calves, 3@6½c ℘ lb. Fancy milch cows, $50@75.

The almost entire supply which was 459 head, were sold to butchers. It would appear that farmers have been saving their best oxen for this market this week, but we learn that these are not their best, but that they are merely shaking out some of the blossoms, soon the posies will be marketed. We must confess that cattle raisers from this section are getting out of the old track of half feeding their stock, finding it more profitable to feed liberally. Libby & Co. sold 164 oxen to dress 1000 lbs each at 10@11½c D W. In the lot of 56 head by Mr. Harriman, there were a pair of 2-yr-old steers, raised by D. S. Newton of Mt. Vernon, Me.; the pair weighed 2400 lbs and each exactly 1200 lbs; just as nice as could be made; cost the drover $175, and more money than for any pair ever brought out of the State—not as in war times, when we had scrip to pay for cattle, and good way up. Cattle are now paid for in good hard coin if desired. W. W. Hall sold 42 oxen to dress from 9 to 12 cwt. each at 10¾@11½c D W. N. E. Winn sent in by Mr. Hammond 22 head of nice cattle, that were bought in the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H. R. Chadbourne sold to H. Bird & Co. 16 oxen to dress from 9@11 cwt. each from 10¾ to 11½c D W.

Some late sales at Brighton old yards on Wednesday.—The large arrivals at Chicago on Monday, are being circulated amongst owners, who will buy accordingly for next week. J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair working oxen girthing 6 ft 10 in weighing 3000 lbs at $185; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 6 in weighing 2600 lbs at $125; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 4 in, 2300 lbs at $115. B. F. Trask 10 3 and 4-yr-old steers to dress 900 lbs at 11½c D W. F. H. Coolidge & Son sold 2 extra cows and calves at $120. George Tucker sold 4 farrow cows for beef at $25@50 each. John Kenney sold 1 fat cow, weight 935 lbs at 5½c live. A. Williamson sold 1 fine Ayrshire cow at $75; 1 at $65; 1 cow and calf at $50. C. O. Howe sold 1 milch cow at $67 50. Libby & Son sold 2 new milch cows $35@40; 1 fat cow dress 600 lbs at $45. J. O. Neal sold 1 fine milker $67; 1 at $55; 1 fat cow $14 dress 500 lbs.

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—But few milch cows from Maine this week. The market was fairly supplied and prices rule steady. J. D. Totman, a nice cow, cross between Durham and Jersey, with calf, at $65. Taylor & Harpin sold 4 new milch cows and calves at $150; 3 milch cows $130; 1 cow at $38.

VEAL CALVES.—Less veals were offered, 1403 head against 1720 last week. The demand full as good; no trouble in the disposal of good quality veal, and 5@6c ℘ lb obtained.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—Two hundred and fifty pigs, mostly weighing from 25 to 60 lbs apiece, all from this State, and within a few miles of Brighton market. Six suckers av 30 lbs at $4 50 ℘ head; 3 do 25 lbs at $3 50; 2 at same price and weight; 4 pigs av 35 lbs at $3 25 ℘ head. Price on fat hogs unchanged. The arrivals as follows: J. P. Squire & Co. 7091 head; Chas. North & Co. 6890; and Niles Bros. 900.

POULTRY.—No change, 11c obtained.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 3@8c ℘ lb, or $2.50@8.00 per head. Lambs 5@8c ℘ lb; sheared sheep 3¼@6c ℘ lb.

Holders of sheep were also dealers of cattle, and as the latter, in consequence of high advancing rates claim their attention, but little notice is taken of sheep, in fact but few are offered. The Western are shipped through from Chicago, Buffalo and other points, by butchers themselves. Western yearlings and old sheep are full as high as the Northern, but spring lambs, we are told, cost 9c D W. At Union market the supply was light, and prices fairly firm on the few lots offered. C. P. Burke sold a bunch of sheared sheep av 110 lbs at 6c. S. M. Flint left 42 sheep at Lowell. Dan Brown slaughtered 600 head during the week. H. V. Whipple sold a lot of spring lambs av 45 lbs at 10c per lb. J. B. Totman was again at market with some of his nicely fatted yearlings that were previously contracted for by J. B. Thomas; the 55 sheared yearlings av 87 lbs at 8c per lb. R. E. French & Son sold 77 sheared sheep av 77 lbs at 5c per pound.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8¾@9; country do, heavy 8@8½, light 6@6½; bull & stag hides, —@—c ℘ lb; calf skins—@12½c ℘ lb; pelts, $1@1 25 each. Tallow—Brighton, 6@6½c; country, 3¼@5c. Western fat hogs, 7¾@8¼c ℘ lb; Store pigs, 6@9c at retail; sucking pigs, $3@$4.50 each; Northern dressed hogs, 9¾@10c. Sheared sheep pelts 25@35c each.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The cattle market has the same kind of a ring as last week, only a little more distinct. We are getting used to advanced rates, and rather expect them, not that it is a healthy state of things; it is rather rough on butchers and more so on consumers. The latter do not buy in large quantities, and butchers act with very little vim, of the two, rather not sell than to sell, because they know that their customers cannot afford to buy at prices they are obliged to ask. From six to eight weeks later we look for grass fed cattle both West and North. Extravagant rates may be held a while longer—it looks like it—but we would advise farmers not to hold their stock too long because there will necessarily be a change before many weeks. In sheep the market remains steady, as well as other kinds of live stock. Cattle full ½c higher dressed weight.

CATTLE MARKET.

Albany, May 31, 1882.—Cattle scarce, very high and strong; smooth natives, of barely 1300 lbs average weight, sold up to 8¾c; fair to medium native steers at 7½@8¼c; common to fair at 6¾@7½c; Cherokee and Texas cattle at 6¾@7¾c. Milch cows firm at $40@60. Veal calves steady; veals at 7@8c for fair to choice, and buttermilk calves at 4@4½c. Sheep and lambs fairly steady; one bunch extra sheep brought 6½c; the principal transactions were within the range of 4@6¼c for common to good. Lambs at 8½@9c.

Chicago, May 29, 1882.—Hogs—market unchanged; common to good mixed at $7 30@7 90; heavy packing and shipping at $8@8 50; light at $7 25@7 95; skips and culls very dull at $5@7 10. Cattle—market panicky and badly broken; exports at $8 40@8 80; good to choice shipping 30@40c lower at $7 30@8 10; common to fair 40@60c off at $6 25@7 15; grass Texans dull; receipts 4000 head, and prices 25@65c lower; common to fair at $4@4 50; medium to good at $4 85@5; choice to extra at $5 50@6 25; stockers and feeders at $2 75@5 75. Sheep—market weak; common to fair shorn at $3 75@4 50; good to choice at $4 75@5 40; stockers at $2 75@4; Texans at $4@4 75.

May 30.—Hogs—market steady; common to good mixed at $7 30@7 95; heavy packing and shipping at $8@8 50; light weak—common to fair at $7 25@[illegible]; skips and culls at $5@7. Cattle—market generally steady; exports at $8 20@8 75; good to choice shipping at $7 50@8; common to fair 10c lower at $5 75@7 30; stockers and feeders weak at $3@5 50; through Texans active; natives a shade weaker; common to fair at $4@4 50; medium to good at $4 75@5; choice to extra at $5 60@6 25. Sheep—market 30@50c lower; common to fair shorn at $3@4; medium to good at $4 50@5; choice to extra at $5@5 30.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 29, 1882.

The past week has shown no important change in the Wool trade. The advices from abroad continue of a favorable character. The London sales are progressing with a good competition and at full prices. A few choice selected lots have been bought for this side, but there is no fear of any considerable supplies from that quarter, as there is no margin. The new domestic clip continues to keep up at high prices in the interior. The advices from Texas report considerable Wool selling at from 25@27c, with some fancy clips at even higher figures. Texas is fast coming to the front as a Wool growing State, and is likely to eclipse even California before many years. One manufacturer has purchased or will purchase some 500,000 lbs in Texas, who last year at this time was a large purchaser in California, principally at [illegible] lb. From California the advices report a comparatively quiet market. About all the Eastern buyers are on their way home, and their purchases are [illegible] than last year on account of the high prices, the best Wools ranging from 27@30c ℘ lb. Some choice Northern Wool is yet to come in but this will probably be bought up by local brokers who are understood to have orders from manufacturers and dealers for the balance of the best Wools. The withdrawal of buyers from that market will tend to settle prices, particularly for the low and defective Wools for which there is very little inquiry. From Kentucky the advices report large transactions, manufacturers and dealers buying up all available lots at from 25@27c, and it is understood the bulk of the clip of that State has already been sold to manufacturers, dealers and speculators. This is equal to 30@31c ℘ lb here, and it is evident that manufacturers will not be able to obtain these Wools as cheap as they expected. From Georgia, Missouri and Louisiana the advices are of a similar character. There is no cheap Wool offering at any point, and it is questionable if prices will be maintained. The new clips of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and the Territories are to be at hand and during the next two months new Wool will be arriving quite freely from all points. Manufacturers cannot be expected to buy the entire clip of the country as fast as it arrives and stocks must soon accumulate in Eastern markets. In August of last year Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were sold principally at 40@42½c for X, XX and XX and above, and Michigan and Wisconsin X at 39@40c, and it is doubtful if these prices can be obtained this year. The business outlook is not altogether satisfactory. Manufacturers say that the trade in goods does not come up to expectation, and we are satisfied that there is considerable risk in paying the high prices now generally asked in the interior.

The sales and prices for the week have amounted in all to 1,987,000 lbs foreign and domestic.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 50,000 lbs choice Ohio XX at 44c; 5000 lbs X at 41c; 144,000 lbs X and XX at 42@44c; 16,800 lbs XX at 42½c; 20,000 lbs X at 41c; 5000 lbs Pennsylvania XX and above at 42c; 11,200 lbs No 1 Ohio at 45c; No 1 at 45½c; 10,600 lbs No 1 at 45c; 2000 lbs No 1 at 44c; and 15,000 lbs low medium at 38c ℘ lb.

Michigan, and Wisconsin Fleeces—The sales include 15,000 lbs Michigan X at 40c; 20,000 lbs X at [illegible]; 3000 lbs Wisconsin at 41c; 4000 lbs on private terms; and 34,700 lbs Michigan and Ohio at [illegible].

New York and other Fleeces—The sales include [illegible] lbs New York at 37½@39c; 10,000 lbs No 1 New York at 36c; 4500 lbs Western X at 39c; 2000 lbs low medium at 35c; and 1200 lbs fleeces on private terms.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 12,000 lbs No 1 combing at 48c; 1200 lbs at 44c; [illegible] combing at 42@44c; 6000 lbs low medium at [illegible]; lbs combing at 40c; and 6000 lbs fine delaine and medium combing on private terms.

Texas, Kentucky and Territory Wools—The sales include 127,800 lbs Texas at full prices; [illegible] Texas at 33c; 1000 lbs Kentucky at 32c; 15,000 lbs Territory at 30c; 2600 lbs at 30c; [illegible] lbs medium at 27c; 18,000 lbs Territory at [illegible] at 26@28c; 300 lbs coarse at 19c; and 2500 lbs coated at 18c ℘ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 17,000 lbs Maine at 28c; [illegible]; 16,000 lbs at 27½@28c; [illegible] lbs at 25c; 1600 lbs at 30c; [illegible]; 400 lbs at 20@31c; 3500 lbs at 28@30c; [illegible]; 8000 lbs fat sheep at [illegible]; [illegible] 20c; and 20,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable on private terms.

California Wool—The sales include 36,000 lbs new spring at 26c; 22,000 lbs spring on private terms; [illegible] lbs fall at 23c; 125,000 lbs fall at 13½@18c, and [illegible] lbs fall on private terms.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 25,000 lbs super at 45@47c; 20,000 lbs super at [illegible]; 25,000 lbs at 42@48c; [illegible] ing pulled at 32@40c; [illegible]; 33,500 lbs [illegible]; 5000 lbs X at 41@47c; [illegible] at 37@40c; [illegible]; 15,000 lbs pulled at [illegible]; black at [illegible], and 10,700 lbs California on private terms.

Tub Washed—The sales include 7000 lbs at 38c ℘ lb.

Scoured Wool—The sales include [illegible] 9000 lbs at 50@55c; [illegible] 69½c; 2500 lbs at [illegible] 56@75c; 2300 lbs at [illegible] 55c; 2100 lbs [illegible] 45c; 2000 lbs at 40c; and 7000 lbs California at [illegible].

Noils and Sundries—The sales include [illegible] 54c; 2700 lbs tags and locks at [illegible] 40@50c; 1200 lbs seeds at [illegible] 38c; 200 lbs colts at 37c, and 6000 lbs sundries principally at 30c.

Foreign Wool—The sales include [illegible] Cape at about 32c; 16,000 lbs low and [illegible] at 31½c; 4000 lbs Australia at 45c; [illegible] 49,000 lbs at 43@45c; [illegible] 38c; 3000 lbs poor New Zealand at [illegible]; Magdalena at about 32c; 34,000 lbs [illegible]; 55,000 lbs Mediterranean carpet and [illegible]; Hair on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKETS.

Gloucester, May 29, 1882.—The market for codfish has been brisk the past week, but the weather has been unfavorable for curing, so that it has retarded business somewhat, and catchers have been unable to get cured fish in very large quantities. Georges codfish are very firm at an advance of 25c per qtl on last week's quotations. The whole number of arrivals for the week was 42, and the aggregate receipts were 1,510,000 lbs of codfish, 105,000 lbs of fresh halibut, and 850 bbls of mackerel. No fresh mackerel of any account have been landed at this port. The salt fish quotations are as follows: Georges codfish $5 50 per qtl for large, and $4 50@4 75 for small and medium; new Western Bank $4 75 for large, and $3 75@3 87½ for medium; kench cured bank $5 50 for large, and $4 50 for small; Newfoundland $5 50; haddock $3 50; cusk $4; hake $3@3 25; pollock $2 75@3 50; halibut heads $3 50 per bbl; fins and napes $4 50; tongues and fins $8@10. Tongues and sounds $10@12. Pickled codfish $5. Cod tongues $10 50@11. Pickled haddock $3@3 50. Round Newfoundland herring $4. Eastport $4@4 25. Shore $4 50@4 75. Labrador split $5 75@6 25. Trout $14 00. No 1 Salmon $22 00. Swedish $6 00@7 00. Scaled smoked herring 18c ℘ box. No 1 herring 10c. Smoked halibut 10@10½c ℘ lb. Boneless fish 2½@6c; Georges 7½@8c, English [illegible]. Last sales of mackerel are about as follows: No 1 southern $7 50 ℘ 200 lbs out of pickle; Shore extra No 1s at $26 ℘ bbl; extra No 1s $22 [illegible] $20; No 2s $11 50@12; extra No 2s, $12 50@13; No 3s, $7 50@8. Fish oils are very firm at the following quotations: Medicinal oil 80c@$1 ℘ gal; crude oil [illegible] Georges Bank oil 42c; tanners' oil 34@35c, porgie oil 38c; do scrap $15 ℘ ton; fish scrap $9 15.

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCKS---CLOSING PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895	[illegible]
" Sixes, 1881 Extended	[illegible]
" New Fives Extended	[illegible]
" 4½'s	[illegible]
" 4s	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s	[illegible]
New York & New England R. R. 7s	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 4½s	[illegible]
Rutland R. R. 6s	[illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund	[illegible]
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R., 7s	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s	[illegible]
Boston Water Power Co.	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]
Boston Gas Light Co.	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Worcester & Nashua R. R.	[illegible]
Cheshire R. R. pref.	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Maine Central R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Providence R. R.	[illegible]
Fitchburg R. R.	[illegible]
New York & New England R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]
Old Colony R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell R. R.	[illegible]
Nashua & Lowell R. R.	[illegible]
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	[illegible]
Rutland R. R. pref.	[illegible]
Norwich & Worcester R. R.	[illegible]
Northern R. R. in N. H.	[illegible]
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.	[illegible]
Connecticut River R. R.	[illegible]
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.	[illegible]
Vermont & Canada R. R.	[illegible]
Concord R. R.	[illegible]
Mass. Cent'l R. R.	[illegible]
Cinn. Sandusky & Cleveland R. R.	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	[illegible]

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

Yesterday being decoration day and a legal holiday, the banks were closed. The brokers boards both here and in New York took a two days' holiday and held no session on Monday. The money market is quiet, and there is a tendency to the accumulation of idle funds, and to lower rates of interest. The banks are discounting good business paper at 4½ and 5½ per cent, and prime corporation paper passes at 4 per cent. Government bonds are practically unchanged, and the stock market to-day, notwithstanding the two days vacation is dull and lifeless, with no feature of special interest.

SCROFULA.

A remedy that can destroy the germs of scrofula, and when once settled has the power to root it out, must be appreciated by those afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do positively cure scrofula and eradicate it from the blood.

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.: Gentlemen—For ten years previous to the early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps alive my intense personal interest in HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent cure this wonderful medicine effected in my case nearly two years ago, while living in Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up as being in an incurable condition. One thing before I close. I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think more than a thousand cases, and my faith in its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has effected aside from my own. I trust you will not be slow in making the merits of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA known everywhere, for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With best wishes I remain very truly yours,

SARAH C. WHITTIER.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is a skilfully-prepared compound, concentrated extract, *by a process peculiarly our own*, of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as alteratives, blood-purifiers, diuretics, and tonics.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion,	12 cts. per line.	
Each subsequent insertion,	8 "	"
Business Notices, first	15 "	"
Each subsequent "	12 "	"
Reading Matter Notices, . . .	30 "	"

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as [illegible] to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in [illegible] measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

[illegible] inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Yearly and Farm Advertising.

[illegible] net prices for all advertising less [illegible]

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

[illegible] who are authorized Agents [illegible] FARMER, will canvass for subscriptions [illegible] in the following Counties in [illegible]

[illegible] CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.
[illegible] ORANGE CO., VT.
[illegible] CALEDONIA CO., VT.
[illegible] OXFORD, FRANKLIN and SOMERSET COS., ME.
[illegible] MIDDLESEX CO., MS.
[illegible] STRAFFORD, BELKNAP and COOS COS., N. H.
[illegible] WINDSOR CO., VT.

[illegible] to forward their subscriptions [illegible] Agent to call. The date [illegible] show how far they have [illegible]

Farmers' Directory.

[illegible] cards appear in this [illegible] all most reliable in the [illegible]

KENNEDY & MURPHY, [illegible] Gig, Buggy, Carryall, [illegible] Express, Plow and Cart HARNESSES. [illegible] stock in N. E. [illegible] Boston, Mass.

HIGHLAND FOUNDRY CO., [illegible] dealers in FURNACES, RANGES, STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, Etc., [illegible] 87, 89 & 91 North St. [illegible] Street, Boston.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO. [illegible] Fertilizer. For Sale [illegible] throughout New England. [illegible] and directions fur[illegible]

[illegible] & CURTIS, [illegible] Building, BOSTON.

[illegible] MERCHANTS.

[illegible] 1857.
JONA. BIGELOW & CO., [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] MARKET STREET, [illegible] line of Fruit, Produce, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
[illegible] & CHAPIN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Butter, Cheese, Flour, Eggs, Potatoes. [illegible] Country Produce, [illegible] St., BOSTON. H. H. MELOON.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
[illegible] KEYES & CO., [illegible] IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, [illegible] Evaporated Apples, &c. [illegible] St., BOSTON. CHAS. A. KEYES [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. F. BROOKS & CO. [illegible] Wholesale Dealers in FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, [illegible] Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, [illegible] Dried Apples, &c. [illegible] solicited. [illegible] under New England House, [illegible] BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

FURNITURE.
[illegible] 1836.
W. P. B. BROOKS, DEALER IN FURNITURE, CARPETINGS, [illegible] Mattresses, Clocks, &c. [illegible] HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 9 Marshall St.

INSURANCE.
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co. [illegible] JANUARY 1, 1882, $440,183.00 [illegible] $253,509.74 [illegible] 15,185.79 [illegible] 15,966.26 [illegible] PAID IN FULL. [illegible] $186,673.26 [illegible] Policy 50 per [illegible] years, and 20 per [illegible] President and Treas. 17

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] of the late la[illegible] murderer, Jesse [illegible] deliver a series of [illegible] services of her [illegible] was canonized by the [illegible]

[illegible] wrote to a friend that he [illegible] July, and believed [illegible] drank none at all, [illegible] urging him to [illegible] He added [illegible] his life, and re[illegible] done so. He felt [illegible] was a great stimulus [illegible] also," he wrote, [illegible] paper cigarettes of [illegible] not a stimulus, but [illegible] after I have been [illegible] memory, more [illegible] seventy-three years [illegible]

[illegible] at the Arkansas [illegible] them so much that he [illegible] $100,000 there for [illegible] officers of the army [illegible]

[illegible] a successful and [illegible] died at his residence [illegible] Vt., on the 22d inst., [illegible] He was born in the East [illegible] in May 1818. He [illegible] a farmer upon the farm [illegible] and has there for [illegible] as one of the success[illegible] Merino sheep in [illegible] spared neither pains nor [illegible] his flock. He had been [illegible] of the Directors of the [illegible] Agricultural Society, of which [illegible] of the earliest members. He was [illegible] Vice Presidents of the New [illegible] Agricultural Society. He went to [illegible] in search of sheep with which [illegible] but found none equal to [illegible] He exhibited his sheep at [illegible] fairs in this and foreign [illegible] first and second prizes at [illegible] exhibition in 1873, and sold [illegible] a very large sum to a Russian [illegible] He has since sold many sheep to [illegible] New Zealand, New South Wales, [illegible] and various other parts of the [illegible] He leaves three sons all of whom are [illegible] and sheep-raisers, and one [illegible] wife of C. Horace Hubbard, [illegible] Springfield, Vt.

It is said that the late James Vick, the [illegible] seedsman, gave more than $10,000 [illegible] for charitable purposes. He gave [illegible] worth of seeds to the Kansas suffer[illegible] by the grasshopper plague.

Mrs. Katherine Chase Sprague has secured a divorce from William Sprague and has been given the custody of her daughters.

[illegible] long sought for by inventors, [illegible] of mechanical principles which [illegible] free at any angle with[illegible] but this was never attained [illegible] until the various inventions [illegible] the "MEADOW KING MOWER" fell [illegible] its present owners and manufac[illegible] skilfully combining the several [illegible] which they had secured, succeeded in pro[illegible] the first perfect Mower—one adapted to all [illegible] and circumstances—cutting with equal [illegible] the finest bottom grass or the roughest hill[illegible] and well has it earned its name.

We call your attention to the advertisement of Simmons Liver Regulator, which appears in the paper of to-day. It is one of the very best preparations in use, and is recommended by the regular practitioners of medicine. It has a large sale in this city, and can be found in all our drug stores. Its judicious use is almost sure to prevent a bilious attack, if taken when the symptoms first show themselves.

The rich phosphates, combined with the best vegetable bitters, make in Wheat Bitters the greatest blood, brain and nerve food in existence.

THE DOG QUESTION.

A Farmer's Institute was held at the Town Hall in Bridgewater, Mass., on Friday last, under the auspices of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, which, considering the extremely busy condition of the farmers, who find their spring work all crowding upon them at once, at a time when in ordinary seasons they are almost ready to begin haying, was quite fully attended.

The President of the Society, John Lane, Esq., of East Bridgewater, in a short address of welcome, introduced the Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, who announced the subject of discussion to be "Sheep Husbandry." He opened the subject by saying that "sheep husbandry is at once the oldest, easiest and most productive of any known industry, and dates back to the dawn of civilization." This was an industry that evidently found Divine favor. It was from shepherds that first came the "glad tidings of peace and good will to men." A small amount of capital only is required to commence the business. Fifty years ago more sheep were kept in Massachusetts than at present. To some extent at that time sheep keeping was unprofitable. They were small in size, gave little wool and the lambs were small. To-day we have a market for a different kind of wool, and for the meat, which, being heavier, pays better. It is now profitable to raise sheep, for when hurdled, in time the whole farm becomes enriched. Early lambs are profitable. Farmers in ancient times had no market, and could not get $10 each for spring lambs. In Massachusetts to-day there are 65,000 sheep, and 11,000 dogs. The dog industry takes precedence. Dogs are licensed; sheep are taxed. Rumselling is licensed; dogs are licensed, and both are nuisances. One hundred thousand dollars are received by the State each year from licensed dogs, most of it being devoted to educational purposes. A small portion of it pays for sheep destroyed by dogs. The law as it now stands is fatal to a successful condition of the sheep industry. I know of one dog, valued by his owner at $75, that has cost thousands of dollars' worth of mischief in killing sheep and preventing men from embarking in this profitable husbandry. Although mandatory on the County Commissioners to prosecute all owners of dogs killing sheep, a case in Massachusetts is yet to be found where this has been done. A bill introduced in the Massachusetts Senate this winter by the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, and a very good bill for the protection of the sheep industry and fair for the dogs, was killed in the House of Representatives by Mr. Brown of Boston, a lawyer, who in an hour's talk stated that "the people of Massachusetts were a luxurious people and must have their sports," sneered at the sheep industry and at the *farmers* of the Commonwealth, and not a man present had the courage or the opportunity to answer him. It was the farmers of the State at the mercy of the dogs and the lawyers.

Dr. Faxon of Quincy remarked: "I was born and brought up among those engaged in the sheep industry. My sheep that I keep in Middleboro' paid for themselves the first year. This year I have lost 58 sheep killed by dogs. I believe that all animals, including dogs, should be kept at home. The Mr. Brown referred to by Mr. Russell told me that he would support the bill for the protection of sheep which he afterward opposed."

Question by Mr. Slade of Somerset—"why did he not do it?"

Dr. Faxon—"I don't know. Some cat in the meal, I suppose." Dr. Faxon continued: "I believe that a little poison in meat is good for dogs that kill sheep, and cold lead I would administer when opportunity offered. Just a little strychnine on a small piece of meat will make a dog die easy in fifteen minutes. Yet a dog is a noble animal, and some men are improved by an association with them. It is a violation of law to poison dogs; yet the farmer must protect himself, as he is not now protected by the law. Kill all the dogs in Massachusetts and the State could well carry three million of sheep. We could then add 500,000 to our population, and also a profitable industry. This would much increase the thrift of our people, and elevate the moral standard of Massachusetts."

President Lane—"The farmers suffer by having too many lawyers in the Legislature. Farmers don't stand up for their rights. The lawyers are a curse to the country, and they are growing worse every year. Their use is to make people lie."

Secretary Russell—"The speech of Mr. Brown indicated that he had prepared himself to defeat the bill. Another member then moved the previous question, and all debate was thus cut off. There was nothing radical in the bill in regard to dogs. I do not believe in radical action. It defeats itself. I was desperately disappointed that not a farmer dared to rise and defend himself, and the community, and the industry be represented. There is a way to keep dogs and sheep in harmony. You will see more sheep in England, in riding in four hours from Liverpool to London, than one could hope to see in Massachusetts in his whole life. And the dogs *too*, are quite numerous. But every man is personally liable for all damages done by his dog. It is a good law, and the time is coming when it will be enacted in Massachusetts. The dog star rules in Massachusetts to-day. Persons suffering from the ravages of dogs can only recover for such loss in about one year after they sustain the damage. I am fond of dogs, but I believe they should be properly brought up and the owner made legally responsible for such damages as they may produce. It is the sporting dogs that farmers should fear, and not the dogs that are a protection to the farm. It is the *setters* that we don't want—like their owners oftentimes—not workers, and they are a useless product."

Dr. Faxon—"The law does not now protect the farmer. This should be changed. We may have to fight for it. Let us form a society to secure a law to protect the farmers of the State in sheep husbandry." Adjourned.

JOSH BILLINGS' RECEIPT.—It's all nonsense to suppose that you can go serenely through this life without physical suffering. The man who indulges in this hypothesis may as well expect to pick up a red-hot iron with his fingers without getting burned. Josh Billings says, "Every man hu thinks tu crawle through this existens without havin' the dispepsia is a fule." And overlooking his orthography, Josh is right. When a man therefore is in need of medicine for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaint, languor and other ailments peculiar to the season, let him take none but Swayne's Pills.

CRUELTIES TO CATTLE.

An act of Congress, passed in 1873, forbids the confinement of cattle, sheep, and other animals in cars or boats for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the animals for rest, water and feeding. The rest is to be at least five consecutive hours. Storms or other accidental causes, are recognized as hindrances to the plan. The law provides, of course, that the unloading shall not take place when the cars and vessels have proper conveniences for food and rest. This is the precept. The practice conforms as little as possible to the statute. General statements of cruelties perpetrated by the attendants of the cattle trains, are published frequently. The testimony of an observer, who accompanied a train from Chicago to New York, however, published by the New York *Tribune*, gives specifications which shock the sensibilities and arouse the indignation. The amount of shipments is so great that the violation of the law is not an isolated occurrence, but a matter of daily experience. The business of transporting cattle has increased remarkably in the past fifteen years. In 1866 there were sent from Chicago to the East, 263,693 cattle, and in 1881 the total was 998,712. During the included sixteen years, the shipments aggregated 8,927,745 cattle, 2,329,971 sheep, and 21,107,984 hogs.

The process of loading the train, on which came the eye-witness referred to, consisted of forcing the cattle into cars by prodding with a pole four to six feet long, with a sharpened nail, an inch in length, at the end, the voices of the drivers reenforcing the goad. The animals which come among the last are urged by the thrusts of these spears to make their way into the car already crowded to the fullest capacity. The prick of the weapon, and the yells frighten the animals, until in some unaccountable manner they succeed in finding space. As the train left Chicago, the men in charge of the cattle deliberately filed their prods, to be in readiness for the activities of the journey, for thirty-seven car-loads were under the supervision of these spearmen. The two worthies discoursed freely about their experience. One of them was arrested not long ago for putting a bundle of lighted hay under the nose of an animal that refused to stand upon its feet. His companion revealed this information as if it were not of much account. This frank exponent of the system acknowledged that by accident the prod occasionally put out an animal's eye. He explained that they could not tell where they would hit when the prod was thrust with great force among the thickly packed and helpless animals. The journey from Chicago to New York was a repetition of countless previous trips, and the witness declares that when the train stopped to change engines or to secure fuel, the stimulus of the prod was used to make the cattle that had fallen down and were being crushed by the weight of their companions, assume a safer attitude. Frequently strangulation is induced by this succumbing of the weaker and their torturing position. The foot of the stronger tramples out the life of the miserable beast on the floor. Though two or three cattle might be standing over the fallen animal, the sharp prod would generally bring it to its feet, when pushed with the strength of a powerful man. The six car loads of sheep and hogs received no attention between Chicago and Buffalo. At Buffalo, having been on the road forty hours, orders were given to let the animals have a little hay, but no water. The water was supplied later on. No food or drink was given to the cattle in the fifty hours from the time they left the pens in Chicago, till Buffalo was reached. Four car loads of the cattle rested two hours, and then were sent on to Albany. The other twenty-seven car loads stayed in Buffalo over Saturday night for rest, as these animals were to be killed in New York for the European market.

Thirty-six hours were occupied in the trip to New York from Buffalo. No food nor drink was furnished the animals in that period. It was noticed that the first twenty-four hours after the respite at Buffalo the cattle kept on their feet with greater ease, but after a while their moaning and weakness showed that the strain of the journey was telling upon them. The cattle arrived in New York Monday evening and were killed the next morning. When the hides were removed, large clots of blood were found on the head, neck and shoulders, and wherever the cruel prod had done its work or there were bruises from the crowding against the cars. The conservative butchers carefully cut out these tokens of brutality. The four hundred and three cattle in the twenty-seven cars lost in weight, on an average, sixty-four pounds each. As these animals were to be sold in foreign markets they received better treatment than is the usual lot of the transported stock. This same witness says that a train came from St. Louis, within the next twenty-four hours, which had been on the road one hundred and ten hours, and three and one-half hours were all that had been allowed for rest and for unloading and reloading.

This narrative, with its details of cruelty, though as no animals died on the trip it was unusually merciful, is made more painful by reflecting that the statutes provide for such atrocity as the failure to supply food and drink, the wholly inadequate penalty of a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. The penalty is to be recovered by civil action; no criminal proceedings are hinted at. If the owners or custodians do not supply food and drink for the animals, the law directs the railroad company, or owners or masters of vessels, to attend to the wants of the stock, and the charges can be recovered of the owners. Responsibility may be shifted, but it rests on one side or the other. For every such failure to give food and drink, not for the failure respecting each animal, the penalty is to be paid. What would one hundred or even five hundred dollars signify on a large shipment, supposing that occasionally some one complained and judgment was secured against the offender? The various appliances whereby animals will be carried in spacious cars, with fodder and water at hand, are inventions which are humane and timely. Pending the universal adoption of such improvements, and knowing that thousands of helpless animals are exposed to sufferings which are dreadful to consider, is there not a need that a penalty of imprisonment, as well as of a fine, be provided for these offences? The insufficiency of penalties is an encouragement to wrong-doing. The moaning of the crowded, hungry and thirsty cattle, writhing under the wounds of the prod, plead for judgment against the brutal attendants, the indifferent owners, and the lax corporations.—*Advertiser*.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its alloted task.

NEVER FAILS.—No instance of a failure on record when Simmons Liver Regulator has been properly taken. It removes bilious secretions, cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick headache, strengthens the kidneys and gently assists Nature.

THE CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY advertised in another column is a simple practical affair, easily kept clean, and not demanding the services of a practical mechanic for keeping it in operation.

WRITE and find out why so many cultivated women use Healy's Vegetable Tonic Pills and Cordial. See advt. on page 4.

CEPHALINE is a positive cure for Dyspepsia and Chronic Indigestion.

WETHERELL'S SARSAPARILLA is the best blood purifier in the world.

"WHEAT BITTERS" never disturb the stomach, but promote digestion and nourishment.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

The Irish repression bill has been the principal topic of debate in Parliament, but final action has not yet been taken. Apparently Mr. Parnell by his moderate and indeed almost apologetic course in relation to the measure, has lost the leadership of the Irish members of Parliament who seem more inclined to follow the lead of Dillon and O'Donnell.

A letter from Mr. Davitt to the Most Rev. Thomas Nulty, bishop of Meath, violently denouncing landlords and demanding home rule, has been published. Bishop Nulty read the letter to the assembled clergy of his diocese, who received it with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Davitt says the Irish have been accused of not giving the land act a fair trial, but the truth is they refuse to give landlordism any more trials. He says the repression bill is an act for the better encouragement of secret societies.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Stratford last week, dwelt upon the importance of the constituencies preparing for a general election, which, he said, must speedily occur. He severely censured the Kilmainham compact, and described the arrears of rent bill as a measure for paying the debts of persons from a fund on which they have no claim.

A memorial, signed by forty-seven liberal members of Parliament, has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, urging a reduction of the period in which the repression bill shall be in force, and modification of the clauses in regard to intimidation, public meetings and the press.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation, which is improving to such an extent that it may render the application of the severer powers of the repression act unnecessary.

The steamer Sarmatian, which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal, has on board 120 Herefordshire farmers, who are sent out by Mr. James Rankin, member of Parliament, to settle on his Canadian estates.

Russia.

The Czar desirous to appease the people, has decided to grant reforms. Two commissions will be instituted to consider the question of central institutions and the share in the administration to be given to the people. There is a commission already sitting under the presidency of General Kachanoff, to examine local institutions. General Loris Melikoff is placed as supreme head of all three commissions. A manifesto will shortly be issued stating that the Czar desires to celebrate his coronation by granting reforms, but that he is compelled to postpone the celebration for a year because of the impossibility of completing preparations earlier.

The government also announces officially that it is firmly resolved to punish inexorably all outrages against the person and property of Jews, seeing that the latter are under the protection of the laws, which are equally binding upon all subjects of the Czar. Governors and others authorized are therefore commanded, on their personal responsibility, to take timely measures to prevent or suppress outrages against the Jews. Jewish merchants, however, will not be permitted to carry on any trading operations on Sundays or Christian holidays, nor can the Jews settle anywhere except in villages of their own people already existing.

Egypt.

Egypt is now the spot to which the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned as events are happening there which are fraught with danger to the peace of all Europe. England and France having interfered, it will apparently be necessary for them to maintain the position which they have assumed. On Thursday of last week the agents of England and France delivered their ultimatum to the Khedive, demanding the removal of Arabi Bey and the resignation of the ministry. This was acceded to, and the ministry resigned. On Monday, however, under pressure from the army and the people, who threatened to convey him as a prisoner to the fortress of Kubleh, the Khedive weakened, and reinstated Arabi Bey. The Porte has appointed Osman Pasha as imperial commissioner to proceed to Egypt, and the French government will send special envoys with him to assist in the settlement of the difficulty. Meanwhile Europeans are fleeing from Egypt by every steamer, and there is great consternation among the French and English residents at Cairo and Alexandria. The *London Daily News* of Monday in a leading article, says it is the first duty of the government to protect the lives of Englishmen resident in Egypt without delay. It hopes that the iron-clads at Alexandria are equal to the task, though the English admiral admits his inability to land men. When this primary obligation is discharged, then the real difficulties of the situation will only begin. The duplicity of the Porte is now tolerably certain. It will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to assist in making Turkish rule a reality in Egypt.

The Standard says: If Turkish intervention is impossible, then France and England must take the matter into their own hands immediately.

The *Telegraph* declares that the policy of deference to France has been carried beyond the limits of prudence.

The *Post* blames Mr. Gladstone for forgetting the traditions of British policy and allying the government with the anti-Turkish proceedings of France.

General Items.

An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to Count von Buest is officially published, granting the request of the latter to be relieved from the post of Austria-Hungarian ambassador at Paris and placed on the retired list. The Emperor acknowledged in most flattering terms the eminent services of Count von Buest.

Spain is to reduce her tariff duties by 15 per cent, the process to be gradual, and reciprocity to be required from other nations.

Several small bands of rebels in the interest of Don Carlos have risen in Catalonia, and in the Basque provinces of Spain.

A Lima letter of May 3d states that Commissioner Trescott's interview with Montero at the Huarez resulted in nothing of a final nature. It is stated that Montero still believes the United States will afford some assistance to Peru.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in billious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Business Notices.

Agents can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y. 1y48

As An Investment.

A prominent business man said to us: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After taking it a week she had a rousing appetite, and it did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested." C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price, $1.00; six for $5.00. Sold by druggists.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Newburyport, May 20, by Rev. D. T. Fiske, Theodore Paul to Lucinda Brown, both of Newburyport.

In Winthrop, May 24, by Rev. O. T. Walker, George L. H. Stevenson to Lulu E. Lee, both of Winthrop.

DIED.

In Dorchester, May 22, John Field, 86 yrs. 1 mo.—a veteran of the war of 1812.

In Dorchester Lower Mills, May 25, Miss Hannah J. Tileston, 71 yrs.

In Brighton, May 24, Dr. Augustus Mason, 59 yrs.

In Arlington Heights, May 24, Jane D., wife of Oliver Warner, 63 yrs.

In Mattapoisett, May 20 Mrs. Sophronia Butts, 75 yrs.

In Cambridge, Mass., May 25, Clara D., wife of Rev. Edward Abbott. May 26, Mary Duncan Wells, widow of the late Hon. Daniel Wells. May 27, Mrs. Jane G. Backus, 76 yrs.

In North Cambridge, May 24, Oliver Taylor, 77 yrs. 7 mos.

In Somerville, May 24, Capt. Geo. McAlister White, U. S. N., 67 yrs.

In Chelsea, May 25, Mrs. Hannah, wife of James Perkins, 77 yrs. 8 mos.

In West Newton, May 24, Marenda S. Barnard, wife of John Barnard, 62 yrs.

In Grafton, Mass., May 28, Jane E., eldest daughter of Rufus Warren, Esq., 50 yrs. 11 days.

In Taunton, May 25, Mrs. Mary D., widow of the late Thomas Danforth, 82 yrs. 9 mos.

In Randolph, May 26, Polly Mann, 87 yrs., widow of Seth Mann, Esq.

In Quincy, May 26, Dea. John A. Newcomb, 83 yrs. 6 mos.

In East Stoughton, May 24, Mrs. Lurana Burgess, widow of the late Covil Burgess of North Sandwich, 84 yrs. 11 mos.

In Marshfield Centre, May 25, Alice W. Sherman, 73 yrs.

In Grafton, Mass., May 25, Harriet B., wife of H. L. Banister.

In Worcester, May 25, Mary R., wife of Dea. N. H. Cutting, 76 yrs.

In Watertown, May 23, Miss Lydia Nutting, 76 yrs. 10 mos.

In East Lexington, May 24, Otis H. Dana, 70 yrs.

In Fairhaven, Mass., May 24, Henry D. Stetson, 65 yrs.

In Tewksbury, May 24, Harriet N., wife of Abram Mace, 72 yrs.

In Stoughton, May 24, Mrs. E. Maria Elmes, 58 yrs. 7 mos.

In New Bedford, May 23, Nabby, widow of Robert Gifford, 90 yrs.

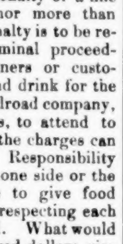
In Bath, Me., May 28, Mrs. Morgiana H. Shepard, 71 yrs.

Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

New Advertisements.

BEATTY'S **Organs**, 27 stops, **$90**. Pianos **$125**. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address **DANIEL F. BEATTY**, Washington, N. J.. 1y51

Patent Channel Can Creamery.



Deep setting perfected. Will get all the cream without ice. Includes a perfect Refrigerator Box. Cans are sold without boxes, and furnished with glass gauges when requested. Special attention given to fitting out large creameries. Adapted for gathering cream. One creamery at wholesale, where I have no agents. Agents wanted. Send for circular. **W. E. LINCOLN, Warren, Mass.** 3t22

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IF YOU ARE GOING TO WANT A Mowing Machine, Hay Tedder, Horse Rake, or Hay Loader, don't fail to call on TYLER at 19 South Market St. He makes

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and has the **Best**. He sells very low, consequently his profits are small, and does but **little advertising**. He is selling

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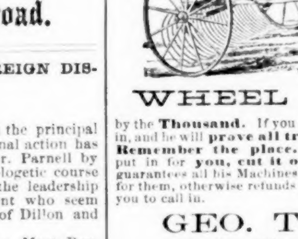

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by the **Thousand**. If you doubt the statement, come in, and he will **prove all true**. He has come to stay. **Remember the place**. This advertisement is put in for **you, cut it out for reference**. He guarantees all his Machines to do all that is claimed for them, otherwise refunds your money. It will **pay** you to call in.

GEO. TYLER,
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New Edition, 118,000 Words, (3000 more than any other English Dictionary.) **Four Pages Colored Plates, 3000 Engravings,** (nearly three times the number in any other Dict'y,) also contains a **Biographical Dictionary** giving brief important facts concerning over **9700 noted persons.** Recommended by State Sup't's of Education in **36** States, and by **50** College Presidents. **G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.,** Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

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INDUCTION COIL, OR "SHOCKING" Machines, with Battery, by mail, $1.50. Learners' Telegraph Instrument, complete, by express, freight unpaid, $4.50. Burglar Alarms, Electric Bells, Wires, Batteries, &c. Estimates given. **ELECTRIC ALARM & SIGNAL CO.,** 2t22 Box 418, No. 21 Park Row, New York.

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This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

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A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

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Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of *Hiscox & Co.* on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

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HAS A PREPARATION BEEN SO HIGHLY PRAISED.

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Is the best remedy ever devised for all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, giving immediate and permanent improvement. No remedy has ever before been so compounded as to bring together in one bottle so many active ingredients, which are known to all physicians as a specific for impure blood, the fountain-head of all diseases.

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I have suffered for a long time from bilious headache, and have tried many preparations of Sarsaparilla, but found no relief. I was induced by my friends to try Wetherell's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, with Iodide of Potassium. After taking one bottle I am entirely cured, and feel better now than for years. I cheerfully give you the use of my name, believing that many who suffer as I did will be cured by your wonderful medicine. J. A. ROWELL, Brentwood, N.H.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 52t51

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 52t51

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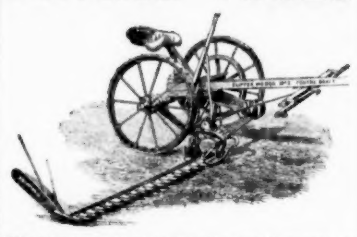

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All of which have a Reputation Unsurpassed by any others.

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200,000 PLANTS.

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20,000 Fuchsias,
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and the largest and finest stock of Plants for Summer Bedding to be found in New England. Our New Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

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BEST IN THE WORLD;

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ONE 3-YEARS-OLD COW, GIVES 15 quarts rich milk daily; one 2-year-old Heifer; one Heifer Calf; one Bull Calf. All thoroughbred, and prices low. L. N. IDE, 1t22 Claremont, N. H.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TO A PRACTICAL FARMER, WITH $500. The best equipped stock and Milk Farm in the State; 225 acres, pasturing for 50 head; new Buildings and Farming Tools. Nothing to buy but the stock. Milk sells for 5c. at door, 6c. delivered. House well arranged for summer boarders; 3 minutes walk to depot. Rent will be satisfactory to reliable parties. Young man preferred. Fully described in the Illustrated Yankee Farmer, mailed free by 3w20 GEO. H. CHAPIN, Herald Building.

EGGS FOR SALE,

MODERN PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Drake strain. **MAMMOTH L. BRAHMAS,** Felch strain. Write for wants. **GEO. E. DALTON,** 17t7 **North Hampton, N. H.**

BEST WHEAT AND GRAZING LANDS ARE FOUND ON THE **Northern Pacific R. R.** IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, AND MONTANA.

BIG CHOP AGAIN IN 1881

LOW PRICES; LONG TIME; REBATE FOR IMPROVEMENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS. FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND AGT. ST. PAUL, MINN.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Feb.1,18t

Legal Notices.

INSOLVENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APpointed Assignee of the estate of HENRY E. G. ANDREWS, of Winchester, in the County of Middlesex, an insolvent debtor. The second meeting of the creditors of said debtor will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at Cambridge, in said County, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1882, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which creditors may be present and prove their claims.
2t22 ALBERT L. MURRAY, Assignee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of MARY A. HATCH, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, GREETING: WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by ANDREW J. HATCH, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEO. M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w23 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of FRANKLIN B. CHAPMAN, late of Tewksbury, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, GEORGE F. CHAPMAN, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. 3w22 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SEMPRONIA A. ORNE, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and codicil thereto have been presented to said Court, for Probate, by MARY MARCELLA BAYS, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, one of the executors therein named, the other, Samuel C. Ellis, having declined the trust, and that she may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on her bond pursuant to statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w20 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JAMES ADAMS, late of Wayland, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by EPHRAIM STONE, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w20 J. H. TYLER, Register.

SEEDS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

All the Leading Varieties, Choicest and Best in Quality, selected expressly for Market Gardeners and Family use.

FLOWER SEEDS

Of the Most Popular and Beautiful Varieties.

FARM SEEDS,

Comprising the most useful and profitable varieties of Seed Grain, and Grass Seeds, for dry and green Fodder and Ensilage Crops. Seeds for **ROOT CROPS,** &c., &c.

Our Seed Catalogue will be furnished on application.

EVERETT & GLEASON,
34 South Market Street, 17tf BOSTON, MASS. **34**

Haying Tools.

Walter A. Wood Mower.
40,413 Sold in 1881.

Mudgett Hay Tedder
With Patent Forks, very strong and of Light Draft.

NEW CHAMPION RAKE.

We solicit a careful examination of this Rake before purchasing. They are sold with the express understanding, that if not **better than any other in the country** we will pay the freight and order away.

Patent Drag Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Stones, Forks, &c., &c.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,
Nos. 80 and 82 So. Market St.,
21tf BOSTON.

SUMMER Sunday School, Musical Temperance or School **ASSEMBLIES**

OR CONVENTIONS, CANNOT DO BETTER THAN TO EXAMINE, APPROVE AND ADOPT DITSON & CO.'S CHOICE SERIES OF MUSIC BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS can not help being taken with our truly golden trio of Sunday School singers.

LIGHT AND LIFE. 35 CENTS. R. M. McINTOSH. — Shining with Gospel Light. Replete with the Life of joyous childhood.

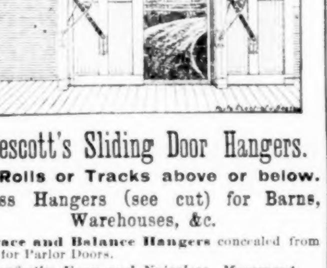
Banner of Victory. 35 CENTS. ABBEY & MUNGER. — In the front rank. Will be received with a shout by happy young singers.

BEACON LIGHT. 35 CENTS. TENNEY & HOFFMAN. — No better hymns. No better music can be found anywhere.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WILL NOT FAIL TO USE Song Bells (50 cts.) for Common Schools, or Welcome Chorus ($1) for High Schools.

LOVERS OF GOSPEL MUSIC WILL LIKE **MALE VOICE CHOIR** (50 cts.,) by Emerson, as it has a capital set of tunes and hymns, easy to sing and of moderate compass.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
21tf



Prescott's Sliding Door Hangers.

No Rolls or Tracks above or below.

Truss Hangers (see cut) for Barns, Warehouses, &c.

Brace and Balance Hangers concealed from view for Parlor Doors.

Perfectly Easy and Noiseless Movement.

In ordering, state width, hight and thickness of door.

PRESCOTT M'F'G CO.,
235 Washington St., Boston.
Send for circulars. 26t19

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
18t15

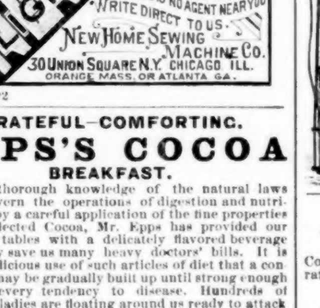
Clark's Cove Guano Company,

Manufacturers of High Grade

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS
FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

TILLINGHAST & TERRY,
Selling Agts.,
13w12 New Bedford, Mass.



26teow2

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½ lb. and lb.) labeled.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
26t51 **London, England.**

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.
52t39

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.** 35

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

GEN. DODGE'S' bran' new book, *just published*, entitled

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS

is the *grandest chance* ever offered to you. Introduction by **GEN. SHERMAN.** This *Superbly Illustrated, First class and Thrilling* work outsells all others **10** to **1**, and is the *fastest selling* book ever published. Agents average **10** to **20** orders *a day*. ☞ **17th** *thousand in press. First class* **AGENTS WANTED.** *Exclusive Territory* and *Extra Terms* given. *Send for circulars to* **A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.**
1y10

$1 SWISS ORGAN $1

Known as the Tyrolean Music Box; eight tunes as follows: "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Sweet By and By," "Down in a Coal Mine," "Grandfather's Clock," "Hold the Fort," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." I will send the Swiss Organ by mail, postpaid, to every reader of this paper, on receipt of One Dollar, or Three Organs for Two Dollars. **W. SCOTT, 39 New Church St., New York.** 4w20

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Send 6 cents to Retsabala Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., for a Wood Folding Foot Rule and Tuck Measure—two articles indispensable to the Work Basket. 13t14

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGAN

Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School.

I announced, during the Winter months, that the price of the Beethoven would be **$125, on and after May 1st, 1882**, on account of the great rise in labor and material; but having recently largely increased my facilities (such as building a switch-back railroad, so as to handle coal, lumber and organs without expense of cartage, adding new labor-saving machinery, &c.) for making this particular style of Organ, and building and shipping them at the rate of over 1,000 per month, I shall continue to sell the following instrument for **ONLY $90.00**, which includes a beautiful Organ Bench, Music Book, etc., securely packed, boxed and delivered on board cars. **Order now**; as the instrument cannot be sold at such figures for any great length of time. **Factory running day and night** to fill orders promptly. Every BEETHOVEN sold is a standing advertisement. If you will order one, and give it a trial at your own house, this is all I ask. It speaks for itself. Thousands of testimonials have been received from influential persons.

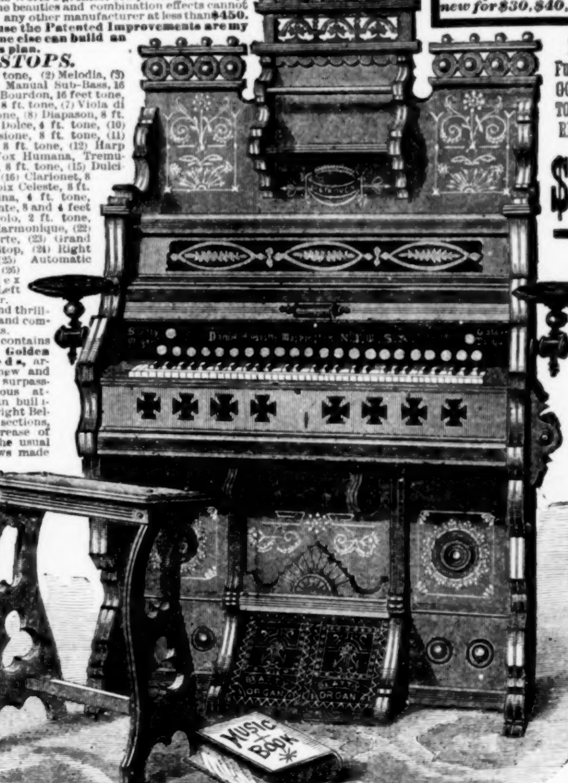
This beautiful Organ is manufactured from the choicest of thoroughly seasoned and well selected Black Walnut. It will stand the test of any climate. It is elegantly proportioned, ornately carved, and has fret and gold arabesque ornamentation. The case has a rubbed varnish finish, will not take the **dirt or dust**. It is called "**BEETHOVEN,**" as its musical effects are the most wonderful yet produced at any price, hence it is named after the World's greatest composer. The variety, expression, tone beauties and combination effects cannot be equalled by any other manufacturer at less than **$450. Why? Because the Patented Improvements are my own and no one else can build an Organ on this plan.**

27 STOPS.

(1) Cello, 8 feet tone, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone, (5) Bourdon, 16 feet tone, (6) Saxaphone, 8 ft. tone, (7) Viola di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, (8) Diapason, 8 ft. tone, (9) Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, (10) Grand Expressione, 8 ft. tone, (11) French Horn, 8 ft. tone, (12) Harp Æolian, (13) Vox Humana, Tremulant, (14) Echo, 8 ft. tone, (15) Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, (16) Clarionet, 8 ft. tone, (17) Voix Celeste, 8 ft. tone, (18) Violina, 4 ft. tone, (19) Vox Jubilante, 8 and 4 feet tone, (20) Piccolo, 2 ft. tone, (21) Coupler Harmonique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplex Damper, (27) Left Duplex Damper.

With grand and thrilling accessory and combination effects.

This Organ contains 10 full sets **Golden Tongue Reeds,** arranged on a new and patented plan surpassing all previous attempts at organ building. It has Upright Bellows, with 3 sections, giving an increase of power over the usual style of bellows made by other manufacturers. Fitted with Steel Springs, Music Pocket, Sliding Fall with Lock (nickel plated), Elegant Lamp Stands, Nickel-Plated Foot-plates on pedals, which never rust or wear, besides 2 Knee Swells, Handles and Rollers for moving. With each Organ hereafter an elegant solid Organ Bench will be sent, free of charge. This is far superior to the ordinary stool for Organ use and is more ornamental, useful. **Order direct from this advertisement.** It has been improved and perfected since first invented, and those who want music and not furniture, (although this case is very handsome), should order this Organ.



If you want an Organ built on the old plan with 8 to 11 Stops, such as is sold by other makers, I can and will furnish them new for $30, $40, $50

Visitors Are Always Welcome.—A Free Coach with polite attendants, meets all trains. Five dollars ($5) allowed to pay your traveling expenses if you buy.

How to Order by Mail—Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or by express, prepaid. Beethoven Organs shipped same day order is received. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed in every particular, or money promptly refunded with interest, if the instrument is not precisely as represented, after one year's use. Surely nothing can be fairer than this. **Organs built after the old plan, 8 to 11 Stops, only $30, $40, $50.** Cathedral Church, Chapel, Parlor and Cabinet organs, $30 upwards. Pianofortes, Grand, Square and Upright, $125 to $1,000. ☞ If you cannot call and see me personally, be sure to order a Beethoven on one year's trial, or send for Circulars, **Illustrated Catalogue,** and Quarterly Mid-summer Edition, before you decide to buy elsewhere.

Address or call upon **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

BRAMER'S CULTIVATOR.

BRAMER'S CULTIVATOR thoroughly works rowed crops in the neatest manner, turning the soil either towards or from the row, at pleasure, and leaving the earth light, while the grass and weeds are completely buried. The cutting disks can be adjusted to any angle desired; can be set so as to throw the soil toward or from the row; can be set so as to cut deep in centre and shallow next the row, or the reverse—and can be adjusted to any width. The disks do not clog or tear up sods or old corn stalks, but will effectually cut up and bury weeds. Corn, potatoes, or any other rowed crop, can be hilled as effectually as with the hoe.

THE WARRIOR MOWER CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
13teow12 AND 48 SO. MARKET ST., BOSTON.

FOR NINE 3 CENT STAMPS We will mail the above knife, warranted, finest steel blades. Also send you absolutely **free, 50** Elegant all new style Chromo Cards, with your **name on.** We will send **5 packs** of

CARDS FOR 50 CENTS, and give you the **Knife free. Offer made** to introduce our elegant cards. **Agents wanted.** Agents sample book **25c.** **U. S. Card Co., Centerbrook, Conn.**

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET 1882.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *on any crop*, in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with* or *without* manure. As its name indicates, it can be used in the hill or drill, to give crops a vigorous start, and to improve the quality and stand of grain, or the quality and yield of potatoes, vegetables, corn, &c. The past year we have sold 21,850 tons of Fertilizer against 1000 tons in 1876, showing that our goods are liked by the farmers. Buy the best, and of the most reliable parties. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

Pamphlets mailed free.

MANUFACTURED BY
BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK

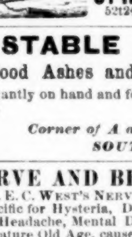
DARLING'S FINE BONE
—AND—
ANIMAL FERTILIZER

HAVE ESTABLISHED THE FACT, that to use them pays the farmer well for his investment. This Fertilizer is rich in Ammonia, Phos. Acid and Potash, and is complete for all crops, but most especially adapted for Corn, Potatoes, Grain, and Root Crops, and for Top Dressing Grass Land. Lawn Dressing for the Lawn, and Flower Grower in neat packages for House Plants. Bone Meal for cattle, and Chicken Bone; also Bone for mechanical purposes. Pure Beef Scraps, Chicken Feed, &c., &c.

Our stock is large, and we are ready to fill all orders promptly. Send for circular to the manufacturers,

L. B. DARLING & CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Agents, Jos. Breck & Sons, Hovey & Co., and Whittemore Bros., Boston, Parker & Gannett, Boston and Springfield, and W. E. Barrett & Co., Providence, R. I.; also the principal Agricultural houses in New England. 17w6



WATER! WATER!
RUST'S EAGLE
Well-Drilling Machine,
With English Steel Bits,

and all our Improved Attachments, is the easiest handled, fastest working, requires one-third less power than any other, and is **Guaranteed to cut the hardest rock in New England** or elsewhere. Send for Circulars, giving LOW PRICE and full description.

O. RUST, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.
52t24

STABLE MANURE,
Wood Ashes and Other Fertilizers

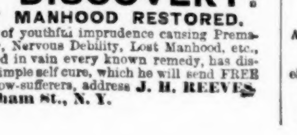
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates. **W. H. DOLE,**
Corner of A and Congress Streets,
49 *SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.*

NERVE AND BRAIN DISEASES.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address,
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
General N. E. Agents,
1y36 24 & 26 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

YOUR NAME In this style type *Minnie B. Rose* On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pks. $1. Agts. make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.
52w16

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured for pupils when competent. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**
52t48



Stone Drain Pipe, Sand, Plaster, Cement, Lime, Shovels. WALDO BROS., 88 Water Street, Boston. 13w15

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address **J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.**
1y27

WHEELER'S ECLIPSE WINDMILL,

Is a self-regulating, solid wheel, storm-proof Mill, manufactured by **Eclipse Wind Engine Co.,** Beloit, Wis.,—the largest Windmill concern in the world. 9000 of these mills are in use, 300 of them being in New England. Of the many testimonials from leading citizens, we publish one from HARVEY D. PARKER, proprietor of the world renowned Parker House in Boston:

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 12th, 1881.

L. H. WHEELER, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in testifying that I have one of your 10-feet Eclipse Windmills at my farm in Saxonville, which has been in constant use since 1878, during which time it has required no repairs. Having had previous to the purchase of this, two different kinds of Windmills which were constantly breaking, and a great source of annoyance, I am prepared the more fully to appreciate the *Eclipse*, and do unhesitatingly pronounce it the *best Wind Engine I ever saw* and all that can be desired.

This small mill pumps a supply of water for 75 animals and three large greenhouses.

Very truly, H. D. PARKER.

Apply for Circular to **L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver St.,**
52w15 **Boston, Mass.**

SEEDS!
FARMERS, GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN — It pays to have good tools and seeds. It pays to buy of a reliable house. It will pay you to send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

IMPLEMENTS

Philadelphia Lawn Mower. Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, Matthews' Seed Drills, and other first-class goods. *Everything* for the Lawn, Garden, Greenhouse or Nursery. — WE ARE THE SOLE WESTERN AGENTS.

We WARRANT everything as represented.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS,
Fully Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
CHICAGO, ILL. Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.
1yeop2

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,
CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE
AND NARROW SHEET LEAD.
FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. 1y17 SALEM, MASS.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated—free to all.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
10teow6

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 52t51

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Best Quality Ever Offered. It will pay you to send 10c. for our 50 Chromos with name, printed on heavy board, all new. Unlatest designs of Swiss Scenes, Ocean Views, Bird Mottoes, Moss-rose series, Arctic scenes, Moonlight views, Landscapes &c. ☞ 25 Large new Chromos beautiful imported designs 10c. Book of choice samples 25c. Elegant premiums given of Watches, Gold Rings, & extra Silver Plated ware, (not trash) or largest commission paid agt's full particulars with each order. Blk Cards at wholesale. STAR PRINTING Co. Northford, Ct.
13teow4

To any sufferer with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—*Baptist.* Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.
26teow23

50 All New Style Chromo Cards, No 2 alike, name on, 10 cts. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 26teow42

50 HANDSOME CHROMO CARDS, New & Artistic designs, name on, **in case 10c.** Acknowledged best sold. Album of Samples 25c. **F. W. Austin,** Fair Haven Conn.
26w9

NORWICH LINE.
DAILY.
BOSTON TO NEW YORK
VIA
New York & New England R. R.
TAKE THIS RELIABLE LINE
For Speed, Comfort, and Safety.

Express Trains leave Depot, foot of Summer Street, Boston, at 6.20 P. M., week days, connecting at New London with the ELEGANT NEW STEAMER

City of Worcester,
AND THE
Favorite City of Boston.

OFFICES—322 Washington St.; Depot, foot of Summer St., Boston; and Pier No. 40, North River, New York.

Limited Tickets are sold between

WORCESTER
And NEW YORK at
TWO DOLLARS
either way.

S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen'l Manager. A. C. KENDALL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Jan. 1, 1882.

Poetry.

THE KING OF THE PLOUGH.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

The sword is re-sheathed in its scabbard,
The rifle hangs safe on the wall;
No longer we quail at the hungry
Hot rush of the ravenous ball—
The war-cloud has hurled its last lightning,
Its last awful thunders are still,
While the Demon of Conflict in Hades
Lies fettered in force as in will;
Above the broad fields that he ravaged,
What monarch rules blissfully now?
Oh! crown him with bays that are bloodless—
The King, the brave King of the Plough!

A King! ay! what Ruler more potent
Has ever swayed earth by his nod?
A monarch! ay, *more* than a monarch—
A homely, but bountiful God!
He stands where in earth's sure protection
The seed grains are scattered and sown,
To uprise in serene resurrection
When Spring her soft trumpet hath blown!
A monarch! yea, *more* than a monarch,
Though toil-drops *are* thick on his brow;
Oh! crown him with corn-leaf and wheat-leaf—
The King, the strong King of the Plough!

Through the shadow and shine of past ages
(While tyrants were blinded with blood,)
He reared the pure ensign of Ceres
By meadow, and mountain, and flood—
And the long, leafy gold of his harvests
The earth sprites and air-sprites had spun,
Grew rhythmic when swept by the breezes,
Grew royal when kissed by the sun;
Before the stern charm of his patience
What rock-rooted forces must bow!
Come! crown him with corn-leaf and wheat-leaf—
The King, the bold King of the Plough!

Through valleys of balm-dropping myrtles,
By banks of Arcadian streams,
Where the wind-songs are set to the mystic
Mild murmur of passionless dreams;
On the storm-haunted uplands of Thule,
By ice-girdled floods and floes,
Alike speeds the spell of his godhood,
The bloom of his heritage glows;
A monarch! yea, *more* than a monarch—
All climes to his prowess must bow;
Come! crown him with bays that are stainless—
The King, the brave King of the Plough.

Far, far in earth's uttermost future,
As boundless of splendor as scope,
I see the fair Angel—Fruition,
Outspread his high heralds of Hope;
The roses of joy rain around him,
The lilies of sweetness and calm,
For the sword has been changed to the ploughshare,
The lion lies down with lamb!
O angel majestic! We know thee,
Though raised and transfigured art thou—
This lord of life's grand consummation
Was once the swart King of the Plough!

The Story Teller.

From Harper's Bazar.

PAMELA'S FACULTY.

BY SOPHIE M. SWETT.

They talked over Deacon Semple's death in the sewing circle. It was very sad that he should have died. So suddenly, too, of pneumonia, poor man. But Mrs. Calkins, at whose house the society met that week, could not help thinking that it would have been a very dull meeting if he had not; for since everybody had found out just why Luke Judkins had been obliged to mortgage his farm, and Dr. Saunder's marriage with his housekeeper had become an old story—there was absolutely nothing to talk about. It was also providential that he should die just after planting was over, and before haying had begun. He was growing very deaf, too, and was always shiftless. Being a deacon, of course he was prepared, and there was really not much to mourn for, except that now Pamely would have to take care of herself, and Pamely had no faculty. Ruthy Ann could go on keeping school, as she had done for years, and the twins, luckily, were married. Pamely was the only one that was left unprovided for. Pamely was one of the kind that always was unprovided for—the kind that had no faculty.

The farm was all run out; and if it were not, Pamely wouldn't know any better than to expect to raise pumpkins on a pea vine. If she was a farmer's daughter she didn't know but what potatoes came up of their own accord, and weeded and dug themselves. Mrs. Ichabod Badger (generally known as Mis' Ichabod) thought it probable that she even supposed that they washed themselves, and jumped into the dinner pot. And it was evident that she set a sight more by posies than she did by garden sass.

She was always littering up the house with weeds and stuff out of the woods, and she drew pictures when she'd better have been drawing candles or making soap. She took after the Spencers—her mother's folks. One of them wasn't half witted and wrote verses, and another painted pictures, and never amounted to anything. And Pamely was headstrong; she never seemed to pay any attention to good advice. She was always as pleasant and amiable about it as could be, but she would go right on in her own way. That was like her father; when they tried to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Caldwell for unsoundness of doctrine, Deacon Semple he wouldn't agree to it. He didn't get excited and call hard names, as the others did, but though they argued and argued, he wouldn't be convinced.

Mis' Ichabod was of the opinion that a committee of ladies ought to call upon Pamely, and advise her to go and keep house for old Hiram Hutchinson. He had a large farm and two invalid daughters, one afflicted with spinal disease, and the other with epilepsy; so 'twas a hard place, and of course she would keep everything at sixes and sevens, not having any faculty; but old Hiram was willing to take her, because he was very close, and she would not expect much. And Mis' Hosea Blodgett added that as Hiram was a widower, nobody knew what might happen. He was over fifty, and hard to get along with, but then Pamely couldn't be far from twenty-five, and ought to be willing to make a sacrifice for the sake of a home. Ben Seaverns, who used to keep company with her, had gone off to sea five years before, and had probably got drowned, to say nothing of being a shiftless good-for-nothing, and surely there was no man in Brimblecom who wanted to marry a girl without faculty.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hosea Blodgett, and Miss Nancy Perkins, the postmistress, were appointed a committee to labor with Pamely.

There was no doubt about the zeal of the committee. Bright and early the next morning—so early, in fact, that the breakfast dishes were not washed in any town except Brimblecom—the three ladies presented themselves at the front door of Deacon Semple's late residence; front doors were reserved for state occasions in Brimblecom. The committee, after consultation, had decided that this was an occasion which rendered the use of the front door appropriate.

Keturah Grant, who had been maid-of-all-work in Deacon Semple's family for half a century, hobbled to the door, and admitted them to the sitting-room; and there was Pamela, with a great bunch of weeds—buttercups and clover and white weeds—painting, actually painting, at that time in the morning! She wore a high-necked and long-sleeved apron, which was bedaubed with paint, and on her nose was a smirch of bright yellow.

The committee with one consent heaved a deep sigh.

"Seein' Scripter commands us to be kind to the widow and the fatherless, we thought we'd come and tell you that old Hiram Hutchinson wants a housekeeper," said Mis' Ichabod, who had been chosen chief spokesman, in view of the "flow of language" for which she was renowned.

Pamela turned an innocent, puzzled face upon Mis' Ichabod—a very lovely face, with a pure pale skin, and soft shy brown eyes, though in Brimblecom, where rosy-cheeked beauties were the fashion, they had never thought of calling it so.

"Oh, the widower! I couldn't think for the moment what you meant. Poor man! I am sorry if he can't find one. But nobody could expect me to give up Keturah, surely! She is growing too old; and she wouldn't leave me, anyway."

The committee looked at each other. Their mission seemed a somewhat difficult one to perform. Was Pamely so innocent as she looked? Mis' Ichabod had a dreadful suspicion that she was deep, and she resolved not to be daunted.

"We thought you might like the place yourself, seein' you was left so kind of dependent," she said.

"I? Oh dear! I haven't the least bit of faculty, you know;" and Pamela laughed merrily.

"Them that hain't any faculty have got to try to do something, if they don't want to be objicks of charity," said Mis' Ichabod.

"I don't think Brimblecom will ever have to take care of me. If it does, I am such a little thing that it won't cost much."

There was the suspicion of a flush on Pamela's cheek and a tense look about her mouth that the committee did not observe. They only saw her laugh, and they arose in high dudgeon.

"I hope the time won't come when you won't find it a laughing matter," said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, who was determined not to come away without saying anything; that would be so humiliating to tell of.

"Oh, I hope not," said Pamela, sweetly.

"That was the very worst thing about Deacon Semple—you never could make him mad," said Miss Nancy Perkins, as she opened the gate. And though the other members of the committee wouldn't acknowledge it, Pamela's resemblance to her father in that respect was the thing that they had found most aggravating in their interview with her.

Before they reached their homes they repented that they had not said more, but there was something in Pamela's manner that made it seem an impossibility. The committee could not explain it plainly. Pamela had been quite pleasant and polite, but they didn't care to go again. However, they quite agreed that the matter ought not to rest there, and they were willing, even anxious—to go and confer with Mr. Stockbridge, the minister, upon the subject. Perhaps he could be induced to advise her. She would not dare to be so high and mighty with the minister.

The Rev. Mr. Stockbridge was a grave and dignified man of nearly forty, who, when he had first come to Brimblecom, ten years before, had had the caps of half the young ladies of his parish persistently set at him. They had now, if they had not wholly abandoned the cap-setting, learned to "draw it mildly, lest it were all in vain," for the minister had never shown the slightest signs of being caught. He seemed somewhat embarrassed when the committee visited him and made known their errand. As Mis' Hosea Blodgett said, in describing the interview to her friends:

"He kinder turned red, and then he kinder turned white, and he looked all ways for Sunday, jest as if we'd said something that wa'n't proper. And when he said anything, which wa'n't for as much as a minute, he up and said jest as good as to say that he didn't consider 'twas any of his business. But Mis' Ichabod she jest talked and argerfied beautiful about how the town would have to take care of her, and bein' her father was a deacon, the church ought to do its duty, advisin' and laborin' with her if she was headstrong and set-up, and she convinced him—with a few words that I let fall as 'twas given me to speak—and he said he'd go and deal with Pamely accordin' to the best wisdom and judgment that was given him. When she sees him a-comin' she'll dowse her peak, for there's nobody in Brimblecom that ain't afraid of the minister."

Within a week the committee waited upon the minister to hear the result of his advice to Pamela. It was very hard to find him at home; they tried four times before they succeeded. If he had been anybody but the minister, they could not have avoided the painful suspicion that he slipped out of the back door when he saw them coming. And when at last they did find him at home, his report was not altogether satisfactory.

"Miss Semple did not care to accept the position of housekeeper to Mr. Hiram Hutchinson," he said, as if Pamela were the greatest lady in the land, and could pick and choose positions. But then he was a minister, and ministers couldn't be expected to talk just like common people.

"What is she a-goin' to do, then?" demanded Mis' Ichabod, severely. "I don't know of any other chance for her."

"I—I offered her a position, but she declined that also," said the minister.

The committee looked thunder-struck.

"I do hope it wa'n't to keep school," said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, recovering herself suddenly, "for she hain't a mite of faculty, everybody knows. Why, I asked her once if she understood mathematics, and she said she could do addition if you gave her time. My Angelia understands mathematics, and besides beautiful learnin', she's got a real faculty for keepin' school."

"It was not a position as school teacher," said the minister.

"She could kind of get along with housework, though she hain't any faculty. I hope the folks ain't very partickerler," said Mis' Ichabod.

"As she declined the position, it does not seem to matter whether they are or not," said the minister.

If Mis' Ichabod had not stood very much in awe of the minister, he would have then and there received "a piece of her mind," as she afterward declared; "for if there was anything that provoked her beyond endurance, it was a close-mouthed person." But as he was the minister, there was nothing to do but to take leave of him with a coldness and dignity which should give some token of their displeasure.

As it be couldn't tell them just as well as not who wanted to hire Pamely to do housework! But there was one comfort—the committee knew there was nothing going on in Brimblecom that they couldn't find out.

And just after she had expressed that opinion, Mis' Ichabod was so overcome by some sudden thought that she fairly gasped, and leaned for support against the town pump, which providentially stood in her way.

"I heard that Joanna Leach wanted to go home because her sister's twins had the measles. The minister wanted Pamely to keep house for him!" she gasped.

"Well, Mis' Ichabod, if you hain't got an understandin' worth havin'! And though I never breathed it to a mortal before, I've had my suspicions that the minister wa'n't all he'd ought to be," exclaimed Mis' Hosea Blodgett.

"I never knew a man to have one white eyebrow for nothing," said Miss Nancy Perkins, darkly.

Before night the report had spread all over Brimblecom that the minister had asked Pamela Semple to keep house for him. Mr. Stockbridge was certainly the last person to be suspected of an impropriety, but appearances were deceitful. He surely must know that he ought to have a housekeeper who was at least fifty, and it was eminently proper that she should be toothless, cross-eyed, and disfigured by small-pox, as Joanna Leach was. If Pamela were an especially capable person, the case would be somewhat different; but to be willing to bear with a housekeeper who had no faculty, he must have a personal regard for her.

The oldest inhabitant could not remember such an excitement in Brimblecom. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell's heresy had been tame, and the report that Dr. Saunders had another wife living only mildly exhilarating in comparison.

But several weeks went by before any sound of it reached the minister's ears. Happily for him, Brimblecom had a wholesome fear of the minister. But at length, owing mainly to the efforts of Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hosea Blodget, and Miss Nancy Perkins, it was decided that at the next church meeting one of the deacons should question the minister concerning the matter. Such a crying scandal must no longer remain uninvestigated.

It was a great day for Brimblecom. There had not been such an attendance at a church meeting since the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's trial for heresy. Mrs. Deacon Simmons said it seemed so much like county conference that she got up at four o'clock, and went to baking a great batch of pumpkin pies before she remembered what she was about.

If the minister had any idea of what it all meant, he made no sign, and when Deacon Simmons, with awful solemnity, and with a long preamble concerning the duty of a minister to set an example to his flock in righteousness, asked him if he thought it seemly and becoming to ask the daughter of their late Deacon Semple to become his housekeeper, the minister quietly replied that he had never done so.

The committee looked at each other, and everybody else looked at them. Miss Nancy Perkins felt, as she afterward expressed it, as if she "would like to go through to Chiny;" but Mis' Ichabod bore up nobly, and Mis' Hosea Blodgett relied upon Mis' Ichabod.

"Didn't you tell a committee consistin' of Mis' Ichabod Badger, Mis' Hosea Blodgett, and Miss Nancy Perkins that you had done so?" pursued Deacon Simmons.

"I did not," said the minister, with an air of bland and innocent surprise.

This was too much for Mis' Ichabod. She arose, and shaking her forefinger impressively at the minister, demanded:

"Didn't you tell us that you had offered her a situation to keep house? And who in this livin' world could it be that wanted a housekeeper but you?"

"You misunderstood me," said the minister, with great politeness, "I said I had offered Miss Semple a position, and it was not to teach school."

Mis' Ichabod sat down, because nothing occurred to her to say, and for a time there was silence. Then Deacon Simmons arose, and said, like a second Adam:

"I hope you won't take no offense, nor think nothin' more about this, Mr. Stockbridge. It's somethin' that the women-folks have got up amongst themselves, and I guess it don't amount to but dretful little."

"To relieve any further curiosity about the matter," said the minister, looking straight at the committee, "perhaps I had better explain—although it is an explanation which a man doesn't often make in public—that the position which I offered Miss Semple, and which she declined, was that of your minister's wife."

Mis' Ichabod always averred that if it hadn't been for a bit of cinnamon which she had on her tongue, she should have fainted then.

The church-meeting broke up suddenly, the sentiment which Mis' Hosea Blodgett expressed being apparently the sentiment of all—that she should have died in five minutes if she could not have got out where she could talk it over.

"Don't talk to me about that girl!" exclaimed Miss Nancy Perkins, with deep feeling. "There never was a man that it took so much faculty to get as the minister."

"And she wouldn't have him? Depend upon it, there's more in that than meets the eye. She's deep," said Mis' Ichabod.

"What do you think Mis' Moses Gregg whispered to me in meetin?" said Mis' Hosea Blodgett. "She says Pamely sells the pictures she paints for money—sends 'em off to the city. And besides supporting her and Ketury, she's a-goin' to pay off the mortgage on the farm."

"I hain't never been sorry that I was brought up to work," said Mis' Ichabod. "Vanity and folly may prosper for a season, but we all know where the downward path ends. If Pamely Semple hadn't been sent away to that academy, she might have been as likely and well-behaved as any girl in Brimblecom—if she hadn't any faculty."

And with these remarks Mis' Ichabod withdrew herself from the council.

On the even tenor of her way went Pamela, working early and late with her brush, and before long a report found its way to Brimblecom that she was considered a remarkable artist, and some things were evident to Brimblecom senses; the mortgage was being paid off, the crops were in a prosperous condition, and old Keturah was renewing her youth.

Brimblecom began to be proud of Pamela. It almost forgot that it had ever been afraid she would become a pauper. Nobody seemed to remember that she had been thought to have no faculty—nobody but the committee.

One or two persons were actually heard to say that it was a pity she wouldn't marry Mr. Stockbridge, but perhaps she had a right to look higher than the rest of the Brimblecom girls. Mis' Ichabod always shook her head with mysterious meaning when Pamela was mentioned, and said, grimly, "Them that lives longest will see most."

One day triumph came to Mis' Ichabod.

The committee were in the postoffice—Mis' Ichabod and Mis' Hosea Blodgett were often so kind as to assist Miss Nancy Perkins in assorting the mail—when in came Mrs. Deacon Simmons, who was fat and scant of breath, and in such a state of excitement that the committee had, all and severally, to fan her vigorously before her news could be extracted.

"Don't you think, true as I'm a livin' woman and not a corpse, as I might expect to be, hearin' such upsetting things and burryin' so—"

"Go on, go on! pray don't lose your breath!" cried the committee, in chorus, fanning vigorously. "We'll never breathe it to a soul."

"Oh, it's all over Brimblecom. That good-for-nothing cretur Ben Seaverns has come back, without hardly so much as a coat to his back, and the rheumatic fever. Been cast away on a desert island, and eat up by cannerbals 'most—which nobody can't say wa'n't exactly like him—and nothing but skin and bones, and the doctor says most likely he won't never be good for anything again, not to mention that he never was. And Pamely's took him in, and she and Ketury is a-nussin' him up. And that ain't the worst of it; the minister went up and married 'em! She's took that good-for-nothin' cretur to take care of for life—her that might 'a had the minister!

"They never got me to believe that she had any faculty," said Mis' Ichabod.

NAUGHTY ALICE.

A TALE OF ENGLISH SMUGGLING DAYS.

The old days of smuggling went out with Protection, and the once capital offence has diminished into one of comparatively little importance.

But it was not so in our grandfathers' days, and in many a sea-coast ale-house, and by many a fisherman's fireside, tales are told of deadly encounters, daring deeds, and crafty schemes in which the old Free-traders, as they were called, and the Custom-house officers, were the chief actors.

To one of these old stories we now invite our readers. To begin with, the time was one when successive wars had closed against us the Continental markets, making foreign goods excessively rare and costly in this country, and it was one when smuggling was "felony" without benefit of clergy. The place was on the Hampshire coast, nearly midway between Southampton and Christ Church, a very quiet one, well known to the runners of illicit cargoes.

"Whist! whist!" said a low voice through the sweet-briar hedge which inclosed a neat white cottage on the confines of the New Forest, as a fair girl with a basket on her arm came tripping along the road which led to the village. "Whist, Alice! John Barker came ashore last night. He has landed all his cargo, and he's going to sup with father to-night to settle his accounts, and to tell him how he can 'run' the brandy when the Saucy Sally comes in."

"Barker may sup where he pleases for me," said Alice, in an accent of coquettish pique that was more than half assumed; "and I beg, Mary, that you will not mention my name to him."

"Pooh! nonsense," laughed Mary, "why, Barker has brought home a shawl and a pair of ear-rings for somebody or other (you know best who it is), and I have got them to take care of. You must not bear malice so long against him for dancing with Mary Davis. If Barker loved me—"

"I dare say he does," retorted Alice; "I believe he'll love all the girls in the village in turn, from Miss Wilmot, at the great house, to humpbacked Susan, the knife-grinder's daughter, not to mention all the sweethearts he may have got over the seas."

"Now you know you don't believe one word of what you're saying!" exclaimed Mary.

"No! you know you don't, Alice!" said a subdued but manly voice; and the angry beauty started, and blushed, and smiled, and frowned, nearly all at once, as she turned in the direction whence the sounds came, and saw John Barker.

He was a fine young fellow, with that peculiarly independent swagger and careless foppery so characteristic of the class of men to which he belonged; his bright and merry eye, and his singularly fine teeth, gave an air of animation to his countenance, while his manly look and sun-burnt brow completed the picture of a very good specimen of the half-rustic, half-marine beau.

The two girls looked for a moment confused and flurried, but Alice instantly resumed her pretty pout, and Mary's blush gave way to an arch smile as she glanced at her companion.

"And so you are going to send me on a cruise through the village—eh, Alice?" said the intruder, "and part of the time in an ill-built craft that would disgrace a Jack-Frenchman? Well, well! many a safe voyage has been made in an ugly vessel; and if so be she stands a storm better than a tighter-trimmed ship, why perhaps 'tis better for her owner in the long run; but as for the outlandish vessels you say I've taken in tow, why, as sure as my name's Jack—and I think you won't dispute that—I wouldn't trust a cargo in any one of them, though I knew I was sure to 'run' it the instant I got into port, without one gripe from the sharks. No, no; give me a bit of British oak and I'll stand by to the last; but I wouldn't venture my neck in a foreign craft if her hold were full of tea and brandy, and I was made her skipper and owner the instant I stepped aboard. Not I!"

"Aye, it is all mighty fine talking," said the girl.

"Come, come, Alice," said the smuggler, "remember I've been afloat since I was at the fair with Mary Davis; and you were angry enough, in all conscience, when we parted. I thought of your last look when we were in a squall off Cuxhaven, and—no you need not be in a fuss, I'm not going to swear—and, hang me! if I don't think the storm was the pleasantest of the two."

"I dare say you did," assented his sweetheart.

"Well, all I can say is, and I'll be—hanged if it isn't the truth. I've never thought of Mary Davis since I went out of port, except once, when I was going ashore in the boat, and happened to catch a sight as I passed under the bow of the craft, of the red nose on her figure-head; and I've called her the Mary Davis ever since."

"For shame, Barker!" laughed both the girls at once.

"But where are you bound now, Alice? Can't you cast anchor here, close beside Mary? You know I shall be off again as soon as the Fly-by-Night is revictualed."

"Ah, yours is a sad life, John," said Alice, and more kindly than she had yet spoken.

"Why, as to that—but come in, girls, come in. I want to show you part of my cargo," and, taking Alice's basket from her arm, he half led, half dragged her into the cottage.

When they entered the large, square, stone-floored room, which served alike for kitchen and parlor, the light-hearted smuggler drew from a chest, which stood in one corner, the foreign shawl mentioned by Mary. With the usual thoughtless profusion of a sailor, Barker had looked rather to the cost than to the consistency of his present; and the blue eyes of the relenting Alice sparkled with delight as he threw it over her shoulders.

"I wonder what Mary Davis will say to this?" burst involuntarily from her lips.

"Say to it?" echoed Barker, "why she'll say that a tighter craft never spread a new sail; and that the hand that shook out the reefs in it wouldn't set a rag of canvas for her, if he saw her standing before a fair wind under bare poles—that's what she'll say, if she speaks the truth."

"Poor Mary Davis! I'm sure her cheeks must burn," said Mary, simply.

"Do you know that I've got a new lover, John Barker?" smiled Alice, as she glanced at the smuggler. "Aye, and one that's steady and sober, and well-to-do in the world; none of your fly-by-night salt water, here to-day and away to-morrow people. Mary will tell you that I may be made a great lady of, if I've the will to be one."

For the first time the bright eye of Barker clouded, but only for an instant; he soon assumed his good humor and laughingly demanded the name and calling of his new rival.

"Old John Jarvis, the Revenue officer!" exclaimed the girls simultaneously, with a loud burst of merriment, in which the young smuggler joined. "He has been at my father's three times this last week," continued Alice. "The first time he sat down on the hair trunk under the clock, on seven cases of cigars. The second time he took a place on my mother's easy chair, and leaned back against three pieces of Lyons silk and twelve lengths of Valenciennes lace, and the third time he stood talking against the oven door, when it was full of brandy and tobacco."

Another burst of laughter terminated the speech. Suddenly Barker became grave, very grave, as though some thought had struck him, and he asked anxiously:

"Have you bid the land-shark clear out of port, Alice, or hasn't he shown his colors yet?"

"I've been careful not to let him speak out," replied the conscious beauty, "for father had the house full of goods, and we've been afraid of affronting him, or else—"

"Then all's right," said Barker, rubbing his hands joyously, "all's right; and we save every keg in the Saucy Sally."

"Why, what has Master Jarvis' love for Alice got to do with the Saucy Sally?" asked Mary.

Barker looked provokingly mysterious. Just at this moment the heavy tread of Mary's father was heard in the little garden, and in a moment after he entered the cottage,

"We must keep a sharp lookout aloft, Barker," said the old smuggler, as soon as he had closed the door; "the Saucy Sally is off the point, and she's shown her signal. She's square-rigged this trip, and has mounted a yellow ribbon; but it's *her*, safe enough."

"Let her come," replied the young man, with a smile; "we're ready for her."

"Why, I'm not so sure of that; there's that old shark Jarvis tacking about, and I believe when that fellow was rigged they mounted eyes all round him."

"Never mind; if he'd as many eyes as a seventy-four has teeth, we can close all his port-holes," said Barker, confidently.

"You're a fine fellow, Jack; but I'm afraid you're on the wrong tack there—"

"Well, well, give her a fair breeze, and I'll shake out her mainsail," was the confident reply. "When d'ye think she'll bring to?"

"Some time to-night; but there's such a moon that we might as well expect to run the stuff by candlelight!"

"Bear a hand with the supper, Mary," said Barker, "we must be all hands on deck by the second watch; and while Mary is serving out the mess, you come home with me, Alice, and hang out a smarter pennant. You won't be five minutes rigging, and we shall be back in time."

The old man only smiled as the lovers left the cottage, and bade his daughter hasten the supper, and accordingly Mary moved briskly about the apartment making the necessary preparations. In a short time Alice and Barker returned, and there was a roguish sparkle in the eye of the girl and a quiet humor in that of her companion which did not fail to awaken the curiosity of the young hostess. A significant glance from Alice toward the father of Mary succeeded in suppressing the question which was rising to her lips, and in haste and almost silence they partook of the homely, but substantial, fare which was spread on the cottage table.

During the meal Mary, with true feminine quick-sightedness, did not fail to remark that, short as the absence of her friend had been, she had nevertheless, found time to rearrange the long, bright curls which clustered round her forehead, and to put on a clean apron and neckerchief. As soon as the supper was over the two men rose and left the cottage, Barker, as he did so, giving a significant glance at Alice, and saying, half gaily and half emphatically:

"Remember! Leave the bolt undrawn, and listen for the three knocks."

Alice nodded a smiling answer, and the girls were left alone.

"Mary," said her companion, as soon as she heard the garden wicket fall back, "in half an hour we shall have a visitor. I could not invite him to my own house, for as I have no one with me but my sick mother, who can not come out of her room, it would not have been womanly; particularly as he is a lover."

"A lover, Alice?"

"Yes, Mary," said the girl, looking down, and affecting to blush, "the truth must be told, a lover; no other than Mr. John Jarvis. He is a King's officer, you know, and it may be the means of saving my father many a bale of goods."

"You must be joking, Alice," said Mary, in a tone which proved she was to the full as indignant as she was surprised; "you never would behave so ill to John Barker."

"Well, Mary," replied her companion, "I'll promise never to bring him here again; only don't be angry with me this once."

And so saying, to Mary's astonishment, without waiting for a reply, she opened the door in the rear of the house, and after looking up at the moon for a couple of seconds, closed the door after her, and sat down beside the fire.

In less than half an hour a knock at the door announced the arrival of Jarvis, and Alice uttered a "Come in" in her most courteous tones; he entered with a simper of self-gratulation on his lips, and turned his lack-luster eyes on Alice.

In sooth, however quick those eyes might be in discovering a smuggler, it was evident they were not brilliant enough to win a lady's heart. He was a corpulent, elderly man, with red woolen night-cap and top-boots; quite conscious of his importance as a King's officer, and no whit modest on the subject of his personal attractions. Mary was lost in amazement at the half-kind, half-coquettish manner in which her hitherto prudent friend and companion at once encouraged and repelled the attentions of the enamored revenue officer. Now she saw a blush gather on her brow, and now a smile, half-joyous, half-mischievous, settle on her lip. Twice Jarvis rose to go; and in truth, Mary thought it was time, for it was getting very late, and she heartily wished the corpulent suppressor of contraband trade safe at home; but to her amazement and positive displeasure Alice pressed him to stay "a little—only a little longer," so earnestly and so tenderly, that he must have been much less of the lover than he really was had he not complied.

Mary, who had been silent and gloomy, began to feel uneasy; she knew that her father would be very angry should he return at that late hour and find their guest still with them, added to which she was anxious to learn how affairs were going on out of doors, and it was impossible for her to obtain any information while the revenue officer was in the house.

She had just made up her mind to explain to Jarvis that she could not suffer him to remain longer, and she was more strongly urged to this resolution by seeing the coquettish manner in which Alice was evading a reply to his question of whether she would receive him as her suitor, seeming to consent by her smiles and yet delaying to comply in words, when she fancied she heard some one stealthily enter the house by the door opening on the garden.

She sprang to her feet with a startled look. A fear of the consequences which might result to her father and his associates from the presence of Jarvis made her heart cease to beat.

She leaned slightly forward to listen more attentively, every nerve and feeling alive to the fearfulness of the situation, when three distinct knocks fell upon the door, as if given by a heavy hand. Ere she could guess the meaning of these singular and unexpected sounds, Alice started from her seat, and folding her hands demurely across her chest, dropped an elaborate curtsey to her bewildered lover, and said with a stifled laugh:

"You may go home now, Mr. Jarvis, and exchange your red night-cap for a white one; for the Saucy Sally has 'run' her cargo."

To attempt an adequate description of the rage of Jarvis were vain indeed! He threw himself back in his chair in a paroxysm of mortification and disappointment. He kicked over the low stool from which Mary had just risen, and with clenched hands, and with eyes which did, for once, flash, he cursed all smugglers in general, and the Saucy Sally in particular. Nay, I am not sure that the rosy-lipped, fair-haired Alice did not come in for a share of the maledictions which he so liberally dealt forth.

Meanwhile the girls stood close together on the other side of the wide fireplace, enjoying with suppressed merriment, his violent and ungovernable passion. After a few minutes spent in storming at his ill-luck and at Alice's craftiness he started from his seat and rushed out of the cottage. As the baffled revenue officer disappeared through the door John Barker sprang into the room by the other, and running up to Alice bestowed on her a hearty kiss, as he exclaimed, "Bravely done, bravely done, my lily-browed ship-mate! by—jingo! it was worth all the cargo we landed to get a glimpse of the land-shark when he found that he had let a victualed craft pass him by, and had been swimming in the wake of an empty hulk."

"Bravely done, indeed," said Mary; "but why was I not let into the secret?"

"Because," smiled Alice, "you would have looked too happy and conscious, or else you would have got frightened and spoiled all. Beside, Mary," and she blushed crimson, "you hate deceit, and one hypocrite was enough. Barker had seen Jarvis walking in front of our cottage, so he knew that I was sure to meet him, and that he would be sure on his side to tease me as usual to let him spend an hour with me. I was afraid of flurrying mother, as she's not too well, and so I told him to come here, and now you know all."

"And so do I," said the old smuggler, as he entered with a broad grin on his face, "for Jack put me on the right track as we bore down on the craft. You're a brave girl, Alice, and deserve to have a free trader for your husband, and the sooner the better. Only let me know when you and Jack are to set sail together, and I'll give you a wedding-gown out of whichever of the bales you like best that we've landed from the Saucy Sally."

General Miscellany.

THE PROBLEM.

I like a church; I like a cowl;
I love a prophet of the soul;
And on my heart monastic aisles
Fall like sweet strains or pensive smiles;
Yet not for all his faith can see
Would I that cowled churchman be.

Why should the vest on him allure
Which I could not on me endure?

Not from a vain and shallow thought
His awful Jove young Phidias wrought;
Never from lips of cunning fell
The thrilling Delphic oracle;
Out from the heart of Nature rolled
The burdens of the Bible old;
The litanies of nations came
Like the volcano's tongue of flame
Up from the burning core below,—
The canticles of love and woe;
The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew,—
The conscious stone to beauty grew.

Know'st thou what wove yon wood-bird's nest
Of leaves and feathers from her breast?
Or how the fish outbuilt her shell,
Painting with morn each annual cell?
Or how the sacred pine-tree adds
To her old leaves new myriads?
Such and so grew these holy piles,
Whilst love and terror laid the tiles.
Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
As the best gem upon her zone;
And morning opes with haste her lids,
To gaze upon the pyramids;
O'er England's abbeys bends the sky,
As on its friends, with kindred eye;
For out of thought's interior sphere
These wonders rose to upper air;
And nature gladly gave them place
Adopted them into her race,
And granted them an equal date
With Andes and with Ararat.

These temples grew as grows the grass,
Art might obey, but not surpass.
The passive master lent his hand
To the vast soul that o'er him planned;
And the same power that reared the shrine
Bestrode the tribes that knelt within;
Ever the fiery Pentecost
Girds with one flame the countless host,
Trances the heart thorough chanting choirs,
And through the priest the mind inspires.
The word unto the prophet spoken
Was writ on tables yet unbroken;
The word by seers or sybils told,
In groves of oak or fanes of gold,
Still floats upon the morning wind,
Still whispers to the willing mind.
One accent of the Holy Ghost
The heedless world hath never lost.—*Emerson.*

DON'T DECEIVE THE "OLD MAN."

A good deal of amusement has been caused in dry goods trade circles during the past few days by the leaking out of a little story at the expense of two young gentlemen who are widely and favorably known in the trade. The father of these young men is a prominent Market street merchant, noted for his large wealth, shrewd business ability and great economy, particularly in the matter of wearing apparel. The sons, who are models of elegance and taste in dress, have for a long time borne a particular antipathy to a certain venerable coat which has clung to their respected parent for many years, and often tried by persuasion to induce him to sell it to the rag man and buy a new one, but the old gentleman's invariable reply was: "You poys shpend money enough for glothes for one family. Dis goat is good enough for me." At length, knowing their father's fondness for a bargain, they thought of a ruse by which to induce him to lay off the old garment and get a new one. Taking a coat which the father had worn, they went to their tailor and instructed him to take it as a pattern as to size and fit and make the finest coat he could. "We will get father down here on some pretence or other, and then you must sell him that coat. No matter what he offers, you take it, and we'll pay you the balance." In due time the sons received word that the coat was finished—price, $80. The next morning at breakfast the eldest son casually remarked: Father, you will be going near the tailor's today, and I wish you would stop and tell him to be sure to send home my new coat today, for I have a party to attend tonight."

"Very vell, my son, I vill do so, but I don't see vat you poys vant mid so many goats."

The old gentleman delivered his message, and the tailor's opportunity had come. Fingering the venerable garment he remarked, persuasively: "You ought to have a new coat. It is a shame for a rich man like you to wear such an old garment as that."

"Tank you very much, but dis goat is goot enough for me."

"I have got something," persisted the tailor, "that I believe will fit you, and it is the greatest bargain that you ever heard of. I made it for a customer, but it was a misfit. The price of that coat," said the tailor, producing the garment, "is $80, but it won't fit the man I made it for, and I'll let you have it for next to nothing. Try it on."

The coat was tried on and proved a perfect fit.

"You'll never get such a bargain again if you live a hundred years," said the tailor.

"You may have that coat for $40."

"I'll giff you twenty-five," said the old merchant, who knew good cloth when be saw it.

"Take it."

Carrying the old coat in a bundle, the purchaser went out arrayed in the $80 coat.

At supper that night he appeared in the familiar old coat and in excellent good humor. To his sons he said; "I made a nice little ting to-day. Ven I vas at the tailor's I pought a goat—a nice fine goat. The price vas $80, but I got it for $25. I put it on and had not gone a square pefore I met a vriend. He noticed my new goat and shpoke about it, and I told him about how I got it so sheap. He offered me $30 for the goat and I took it—made $5 in fife minutes."

"Yes," said the sons, dolefully, in chorus, "you have made five dollars, and we have lost fifty-five." Then they explained. "My gracious! that is pad," said the old man, when he comprehended the situation; "but let dis be a lesson to you, my shildren. Never try to deceive your fader."—*Philadelphia Times.*

OLD AND YOUNG.

A Professional Discourses on the Art of Making Up Faces Among the Theatrical People.

"It must be a great deal of trouble to make up every night."

"Ah, but, me boy, look at the result! Go down to the Thalia Theater, where they still do it, and if only five years have elapsed between the acts, see how it is shown on every face on the stage."

"It is difficult to make up well, is it not?"

"Well, no," said the actor, lighting a fresh cigar and assuming a more confidential pose; "the rules are simple enough, and with a little practice, almost any amateur could learn to make up artistically if he has any eye for effect. Some parts, like Romeo, Charles Surface, Sydney Darrell and Claude Melnotte, require very little make up for a young and good-looking actor. The face and neck should be thoroughly covered with white powder and the cheek bones and chin lightly touched with rouge, which should not be too red. Then as the lover ought to look handsome, he should draw a fine black line under his lower eyelashes with a camel-hair brush and burnt umber. This makes the eyes brilliant. I'm sure it isn't much trouble to make up that way."

"Other characters are harder, though."

"Oh, immeasurably so. But to make a mature man, like Cassio, Iago, Mercutio, John Mildmay, or Hawksley, it requires only a little more work. After the actor has laid on the powder and rouged his face pretty heavily—for men are commonly rather red-faced—he must take his brush and limner and trace some lines from the outer corners of his eyes, and other lines down toward the corners of the mouth from the nose. In short, he must make the crow's feet that are visible in all men who have lived over thirty years in this tantalizing world of ours. Then the chin should be touched with a little blue powder, which makes it look as it recently shaved. These precautions will make the most juvenile face look mature. If he has to go further, and look like old age, as in such characters as Lear, Virginius—for, as I said before, Virginius was an old man—Richelieu, Sir Peter Teazle, and so on, more work is necessary. Heavy false eye-brows must be pasted on, and the eye hollow darkened and fairly crowded with lines. Wrinkles must be painted across the forehead, furrows down the cheeks, downward lines from the corners of the mouth and (very important) three or four heavy wrinkles painted around the neck to give it the shriveled appearance common to old age. The hollow over the upper lip should be darkened, and also the hollow under the lower lip. This gives the mouth the pinched and toothless look. A little powdered antimony on the cheeks makes them look fallen in and shrunken. Then tone the face down with a delicate coating of pearl powder, and you'll have as old a looking man as you'd care to see."

"How does it all feel?"

"At first your face feels tightened, and the muscles don't play easy, but after a few grimaces it comes all right. It is a great relief to get it off, however, after three hours' work."—*New York Sun.*

INSECT LIFE IN BRAZIL.

Mr. Ernest Morris, the young traveller and naturalist, who has just returned from Brazil, repeats the general observation of explorers, that the exuberance of insect life is the principal obstacle to the enjoyment of a sojourn in that part of the world. Cockroaches swarm in every house, despite the inroads of an army of spiders, which sally forth from every chink to prey upon them; scorpions are intrusive and dangerous; a small red insect, called the "mecuim," is an intolerable nuisance; at certain hours of the day the air is black with flies, and mosquitoes and ants are a universal plague. To baffle the last-named foes of peace, Mr. Morris was obliged to keep his entire collections on hanging shelves, the cords of which were soaked in the oil of copaiba. "The most destructive ant in Brazil," says Mr. Morris, "is the sanba. It will strip trees of their foliage in a single night, and in many places orange trees cannot be grown for this reason. The tocandeira is a very small ant, the bite of which is poisonous, and makes a painful sore. I was once rendered unable to work for a week from a bite received from one of these ants. Some species travel in large bodies, marching in a straight line, and never turning to the right or left. If a house lies in the track of these marching bodies, unless they are completely exterminated, they will pass through. Nothing will be injured, but every crack and cranny will be explored, and not a cockroach or spider will survive the visitation. They are, therefore, regarded as friends, and their advent is welcomed. Go where you will in Brazil, you will meet ants. You live, sleep and eat with them—and eat them, too."—*Detroit Free Press.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Economical and Dainty Dishes Easily Prepared.

Tripe Saute a la Bordelaise.—Take two pounds of tripe and lay in salt and water over night; cut into strips about as long as the forefinger and about as wide; put into a stew-pan one tablespoonful of butter or clarified drippings, or better, two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, with half a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and half a chopped onion; when your butter, drippings, or oil is very hot, put in tripe, and cook until brown, and salt and pepper to suit taste.

Mutton Pie.—Take cold boiled mutton; slice it thin, have a crust made of one cup of beef suet, one-half cup of butter, one cup of cold water; mix this with prepared flour, as stiff as for tea-biscuit; take two-thirds of the crust and line a four-quart earthen pie-dish; then fill the dish two-thirds full with the meat; have a quarter of a pound of butter cut in small pieces, one teaspoonful of fine sugar, one of salt, and a half-teaspoonful of pepper, one cup of water; cover the pie with the remains of the crust, and bake in moderate oven for one hour.

Minced Mutton.—Take some meat from a joint of roast, broiled or braised mutton; remove the skin and outside parts; mince it very fine; put a small piece of butter into a stew-pan, when melted add half a tablespoonful of flour; stir two or three minutes over the fire; add a gill of well-flavored stock; when boiling put in the mince; add salt, pepper, a little grated nutmeg, chopped parsley, a few leaves of thyme, also finely minced, and the yolk of one egg; stir all on the fire for some minutes; then serve with bread sippets or croquettes of potatoes. If put aside until cold, this mince can be used in various ways.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Liver Hash.—This hash is delicate and appetizing, and nice as a change from the liver and bacon known to all cooks. Boil the liver until thoroughly tender—there must not be even a suspicion of hardness about it. Then mince it finely with a chopping knife. Heat the mince very hot in a sauce of butter and browned flour. The seasoning is pepper, salt, a dash of lemon, or a little piquant sauce, such as mushroom catsup.

THE USE OF CHECKS.

The following account, by Macaulay, of the first use of bank checks in England, was quoted by Mr. Knox in his address to the American Bankers' Association at its last meeting:

"In the reign of William old men were still living who could remember the days when there was not a single banking house in the city of London. So late as the time of the Restoration every trader had his own strong box in his own house, and when an acceptance was presented him, told down the crowns and caroluses on his own counter. But the increase of wealth had produced its natural effect—the subdivision of labor. Before the end of the reign of Charles the Second a new mode of paying and receiving money had come into fashion among the merchants of the capital. A class of agents arose whose office was to keep the cash of the commercial houses. This new branch of business naturally fell into the hands of the goldsmiths, who were accustomed to traffic largely in the precious metals, and who had vaults in which great masses of bullion could lie secure from fire and from robbers. It was at the shops of the goldsmiths of Lombard street that all the payments in coin were made. Other traders gave and received nothing but paper. This great change did not take place without much opposition and clamor. Old-fashioned merchants complained bitterly that a class of men who, thirty years before, had confined themselves to their proper functions, and had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers, by setting jewels for fine ladies, and by selling pistoles and dollars to gentlemen setting out for the Continent, had become the treasurers, and were fast becoming the masters, of the whole city. These usurers, it was said, played at hazard with what had been earned by the industry and hoarded by the thrift of other men. If the dice turned up well, the knave who kept the cash become an alderman; if they turned up ill, the dupe who furnished the cash became a bankrupt. On the other side, the convenience of the modern practice was set forth in animated language. The new system, it was said, saved both labor and money. Two clerks seated in one counting-house did what, under the old system, must have been done by twenty clerks in twenty different establishments. A goldsmith's note might be transferred ten times in a morning; and thus a hundred guineas, locked in his safe close to the Exchange, did what would formerly have required a thousand guineas, dispersed through many tills, some on Ludgate Hill, some in Austin Friars, and some in Tower street."

The Use of Tobacco.—It is rather singular that Americans are the only civilized people who habitually chew tobacco, although sailors of nearly every nation are addicted to its mastication. It is singular, too, that we, probably employ tobacco in other ways less than people do in other countries. Snuffing is rather rare here, common as it is in Europe, especially on the continent. We do not smoke any more than, it as much as, the English; and the French, the Italians, notably the Germans, Dutch and Spaniards, exceed us in smoking. But as tobacco eaters we occupy the field alone—having, it is to be regretted, a monopoly of one of the most unwholesome and obnoxious of practices. The national mastication and expectoration are known over the world, and do ample service in all conceptions and caricatures of Brother Jonathan. To see a landsman chewing tobacco anywhere abroad is to know him for an American, native or adopted. Perhaps we stick to the worst of three customs because tobacco is to so large an extent an American plant. Europe knew nothing of it until the discovery by Columbus of the Western world. The sailors he sent ashore at Cuba found the natives smoking, and seeing them emit smoke from their mouth and nostrils, imagined them to be on fire. All the natives, from the northwest coast to Patagonia, used tobacco, and to chew it is one of our inalienable and aboriginal rights.

Wit and Humor.

THE WICKED DISTRICT TELEGRAPH MESSENGER.

Yes, little boys, it is very naughty to be naughty, and if you do what you are told not to do you will in the end wish you had not, and you will not find anything in the story papers to console you either.

Listen to this story of a District Telegraph messenger, and how his sins laid him out.

Like all District Telegraph messengers, he was a very bad little boy. His uniform was always dirty, and he smelled of fish and cabbage, and he never took his hat off in the house, and he always left parcels at the wrong addresses, and he never knew where any place was, and he was rude and uncivil.

But one day a wise old gentlemen sent him to a watch-maker's with an order for a little parcel, and told him to hurry up, and to ride both ways. So the boy went quickly and got the parcel and put it in his trowsers-pocket. He thought it was a watch. But it was a pedometer.

A pedometer is an instrument that registers every step you take. And this pedometer commenced registering right off, just as the boy commenced letting himself out.

First the boy went three blocks out of his way to see a safe hoisted to the third story of a building. And the pedometer registered that little trip. Then he met some other messenger-boys and played tag for a while. And the pedometer kept on registering. Then he saw a policeman taking a drunken man to the station, and he joined the procession for a few blocks. And the pedometer was right on hand with its little register. Then he met some more messenger-boys and they had a nice little game of par. And every time he went over another's boy's back, the pedometer registered.

And when he was quite ready, he returned to the old gentleman and gave him the parcel, and said he had ridden both ways, and that the watchmaker had kept him waiting.

But the old gentleman was a scientific old gentleman, and when he looked at the pedometer, he was so much interested in the phenomenal record the boy had made, that he went around and told the company about it, and kept on worrying the company, until now that boy has more time than he wants to play tag and leap-frog and get larruped by his kind parents.

Boys, be good, and don't fool with pedometers.—*Puck.*

All She Could Afford.—She was a real sweet-looking lady, with a sealskin sacque and a big plush hat, and she stood on the step of an up-town residedce, having just pulled the bell.

"I called to see," said she to the lady of the house, who was very red in the face from frying doughnuts over the kitchen fire, "if you wish to give anything to the heathen today."

"No! I don't want to give anything to the heathen today. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her scallawag of a boy who broke down my plants. That's all I can afford for the heathen just now."

A Country doctor was sent for to see a laborer who had received a concussion of the brain. He told his wife to apply leeches, which he promised to send. The next morning be found the man worse and delirous, and asked the wife whether she had used the leeches. She answered that she had given him one; whereat she was told by the indignant doctor that she had risked her husband's life. The poor woman pleaded that she had done her best. "I cut un up small, I vinegared and I peppered un; but 'a said 'a 'd liefer die nor take another."

A religious tract, called, "Put Not Your Trust in Princes," was thrown into the saloon of a simple old German. He read the title and soliloquized: "Vell, I don't put some drust in Brinces. Dey must pay der cash in dis shop chust der same as vite mans."—*Norristown Herald.*

A Maiden lady said to her little nephew: "Now, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you'll be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes, and then observed: "Well, aunty, you must have set up a good deal when you were young."

A Theological student, supposed to be deficient in judgment, in the course of a class examination was asked by a professor, "Pray, Mr. E——, how would you discover a fool?" "By the questions he would ask," said Mr. E——.

I Hear Mr. Griffin has the pneumonia," said Mrs. Budd, who was calling on Mrs. Potts. "Well, I don't believe it," retorted Mrs. Potts; "he's too mean. If he has any monia at all it's an old or a second-hand one."

You made a fool of me," said an irate man to his wife. "My love," she sweetly responded, "you do yourself injustice. Call yourself a fool, if you wish, but remember you are in all respects a self-made man."

Victor Hugo says his intellect "grows stronger with age, and does not rest." The gentleman will pardon the remark, but the same thing might be said of old cheese.—*Norristown Herald.*

Advertisements.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm---Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 Court St., Rome, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—
Dear Sir,—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the Vegetine, and, with the two bottles, my son was cured. I never saw anything like the Vegetine; it worked like a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous. Yours respectfully,
HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

Westminster, Conn., June 19, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—
Dear Sir,—I can testify to the good effects of your Medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vegetine completely cured him.
Very respectfully, MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

I Regard it as a Valuable
FAMILY MEDICINE.

Jan. 1, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cures effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Truly yours, REV. WM. McDONALD.
The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Vegetine

IS THE BEST

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

WHEAT BITTERS.

THE Great LIQUID FOOD FOR BLOOD, BRAIN AND NERVES.

A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE MEDICINE, RICH IN PHOSPHATES AND NOT A CHEAP, ALCOHOLIC DRINK. Highly recommended by Chemists and Physicians as A POSITIVE TONIC, ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE, as it does not stimulate the brain or irritate the system and leave deleterious effects. On the contrary, it furnishes just that which is necessary to the brain, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies the heart's blood, and thereby makes only the best flesh, bone and muscle. It works wonders, curing NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA. Produces a healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, fortifying the system against the miasmatic influences, and will be found invaluable in all pulmonary and bronchial difficulties. DELICATE FEMALES, NURSING MOTHERS and WEAKLY CHILDREN can find no remedy equal to this healthful blood and nerve food tonic. For sale by all Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by WHEAT BITTERS CO., Office 19 Park Place, New York City.

SWAYNES OINTMENT

SWAYNES OINTMENT. AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, RING WORM, &c.

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, Swayne's Ointment is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Phila., Pa.

SKIN DISEASES

Cured by Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment.

Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, old, obstinate Ulcers and Sores, &c.

SKIN DISEASES.

The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

John Cromer, Esq., Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa., suffered for 12 years from a skin disease, which appeared on his head. He employed many physicians and used numerous remedies, but they all failed to effect a cure. Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment was recommended to him. He tried it and one box effected a complete cure. This is but a sample of the many testimonials which we have of the marvelous cures which have been wrought by Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment.

For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure. Price $1.00, by mail. For sale by Druggists.

HENRY & CO., Sole Propr's, 62 Vesey St., New York.

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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth, and furred tongue.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with Colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

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Mrs. J., wife of a prominent Boston lawyer. Healey's Tonic Pills wholly cured me of a severe [illegible] displacement and inflammation, for which I had been treated 16 years without permanent benefit.

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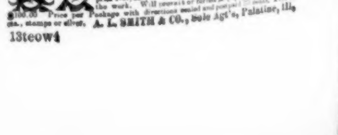

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